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FRANCE STANDS FIRMLY AGAINST POLITICS AT GENOA

Chamber Reserves Right to Ratify or Reject Accords Made at Conference

By Special Cable

PARIS, April 4—The great majority obtained by Raymond Poincaré for his policy, 484 to 78, shows that the strength of his position is undoubted. His precise, explicit methods, his careful reservations give the Chamber of Deputies the impression that the Premier has a real grip on problems and will not be taken by surprise and that French policy is not subservient to foreign policy. But the Chamber expects two things. One is that if an attempt is made to introduce political issues at Genoa, France will retire from the assembly. The second is that the Chamber will be absolutely free to ratify or reject the accords made at Genoa.

The Journale Republique Francaise puts the matter plainly: "After the governmental declarations, nobody in other countries can be deceived about French intentions. Those who would work sincerely for the economic reconstruction of Europe can count on the full cooperation of France. Those who would make of the conference an instrument against existing treaties know that on no pretext will France permit this."

Conference Scope Limited

On the whole, the French are pleased with Mr. Lloyd George's references to France's claims on Germany and Russia and the tone of his speech; so that it appears that the scope of the Genoa conference becomes strictly limited. Both the French and British Premiers have a huge majority, but only on condition that too much is not attempted.

The debate in the French Chamber was exceedingly lively. André Tardieu hit out at everybody. He had a sharp passage with M. Poincaré. He insisted that a policy of abdication, a policy determined by foreign suggestion, had endured for two years. It was time for France to have a positive policy of her own. They should know what was their real attitude toward Germany, Russia and the Allies. If the reconstruction of Europe was necessary, that of France was indispensable.

He attacked M. Briand for having humiliated France at Washington, but M. Briand declared that such language was unwarranted. His friends in America would be stupefied. M. Briand was indignant at the statement that parts of Albert Sarraut's report to the Commission on Foreign Affairs could not be made public.

M. Tardieu, however, maintained that France had on occasion been thrust aside.

The sitting was filled with such incidents. M. Poincaré, dealing with Germany, intimated that Germany had a regular army, not of 100,000 men as under the treaty, but of 250,000 men. This was without counting the irregular forces. It is true that some of these men are called police, and were authorized by allied statesmen.

M. Tardieu, pretended surprise at this revelation.

Hints of Energetic Action

In view of the prospective default of Germany, in face of the reparations commission's demands there were hints that energetic action may yet be necessary. Subject after subject was dealt with, but the discussion is not yet exhausted and contrary to all expectations the Chamber is likely to continue its stormy sittings.

The final statement of M. Poincaré is important: "We must not go to Genoa in a bad humor, grumbling or sulking. We must go frankly, loyally, with the idea of collaborating in an enterprise which is not without risks, but which may succeed and we must bring to universal work the real collaboration of French genius. Genoa can be reconciled with our reparations rights. An essential condition of European reconstitution is French restoration. What comparison can there be between the situation of Germany and of France invaded and ravaged. That is a truth which we will put in the frontispiece of the Genoa conference. When we have obtained respect for our rights we will cooperate with goodwill and a whole heart in the regeneration of other nations."

AIRMEN PREPARING FOR SECOND LEG OF TRIP ACROSS ATLANTIC

LISBON, April 4 (By The Associated Press)—Wireless messages from Las Palmas, Canary Islands, today, stated that the two Portuguese aviators who are attempting a flight from Portugal to Brazil were preparing today to make another start on the second leg of their trip to the Cape Verde Islands.

A previous report from Las Palmas stated that the start had been made last Sunday morning, but today's advices indicate that the aviators did not clear the Canaries on this occasion, coming down at some outlying island and deciding to postpone their getaway until a more favorable time.

Should the airmen succeed on this effort in getting their hydroplane away under favorable conditions they will be due to arrive at the island of Sal of the Cape Verdes in 12 hours, or at the island of Santiago in the same group in 13 hours.

SWISS DIPLOMATIC CHANGES

ZURICH, April 4 (Special Cable)—M. Gaston Carlin, now Swiss Minister at The Hague, will be appointed Minister to Berlin, succeeding M. Van Panta.

COMMITTEE HOPES TO EVOLVE STRIKE SETTLEMENT PLAN

John I. Nolan Believes Conference Between the Miners and Operators Will Be Arranged

Every Miner Has Quit, Says John L. Lewis

Washington, April 4.

THE miners' strike in all union districts, both anthracite and bituminous, is 100 per cent effective, John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, declared today after going over reports to him from union leaders.

"Every man ordered out has gone out and is staying out," he declared. "From the non-union districts, where we have hopes of sympathetic action by unorganized men, my reports are scattering and insufficient to allow me to make a statement."

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 4—It is probable that the House Labor Committee, before which John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, appeared again today, may take action in secret session late this afternoon to bring about a conference between operators and miners, taking advantage of the fact that a majority of operators in the Central Competitive Field have expressed willingness to confer with the coal miners, but have been held up by dissensions within the ranks of the operators themselves.

The plan, which is being sponsored by John I. Nolan, (R.), Representative from California and chairman of the Labor Committee, would draw into a wage conference the operators who have not opposed such a meeting, representing fields in Illinois and Indiana, where approximately 140,000 miners are employed. Mr. Nolan said today he hoped this would be the starting point for a settlement of the entire misunderstanding.

This plan, according to Mr. Nolan, presents the only possible solution to the present deadlock. Any other ultimate settlement, he declared, must come along this line. If the committee approves of the plan, steps will be taken immediately to get direct action between the operators and miners of the Central Competitive District, Mr. Nolan said.

W. E. Borah, chairman of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, commenting on the strike situation, again placed the responsibility for the walkout and whatever results from it squarely on the operators for their refusal to stand by their contracts. "They are inviting government ownership of the mines," he declared. "The contract is still to be regarded as binding on both sides. If the point has been reached where contractual relations between miners and operators can be disregarded, the public must take steps to defend itself."

If there can be no conference it means that one side must surrender to the other, he pointed out. That is, the operators or miners will dictate and the public cannot submit to that.

Since it is evident that each side has lost confidence in the other, Congress, or the party in power, must act, he declared.

Mr. Borah said he would not assume to place the responsibility for present exorbitant coal prices on the operators, but added, "I do say the mine owners must take the responsibility for this situation if they continue to refuse to meet the miners in conference."

Mr. Lewis, in response to questions of the committee today declared charges of violation of contract by the miners, which had recently been lodged by operators who appeared before the committee, were based on the raise of $1.50 a day over the $6.50 a day award of the bituminous commission in 1920, which had in some districts of Illinois been forced upon the miners for the purpose of raising coal prices.

"There has been no violation of contract by the United Mine Workers," Mr. Lewis declared. "There have been individual cases where such "violation" was incited by the operators, who endeavored to force a raise in day rates on the men in excess of the rate fixed by the commission. We found out the reason for this when

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

PEACE ADVOCATES FORM PROGRAM

Government Manufacture of Munitions on Agenda

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 4—Concentration of munitions manufacture in government hands and participation by the United States in an economic conference to be held under more favorable conditions than the Genoa meeting were the subjects discussed by the National Council for the Reduction of Armaments this afternoon in drawing up its permanent policy. The platform as finally drawn up will be submitted to the affiliated organizations for indorsement.

The measures now under consideration for the basis of the future activities of the National Council include support of:

1. All practical steps toward effective world organizations.
2. Progressive reduction of armaments toward a police status both by agreement and example, when the latter method shall not endanger national security.
3. Definite action by agencies of education leading to improved international understanding.
4. Participation of the United States in a European economic conference as soon as conditions make success reasonably probable and in further conferences for reduction of armaments.
5. Participation by the United States in the World Court at The Hague.
6. Concentration of the manufacture of munitions in government hands as a step toward international control.

STEAMSHIP SERVICE OPENS

NEW YORK, April 4 (Special)—The steamship Calvin Austin leaves New York today as the first Metropolitan line steamship from this port for Boston this season, steaming from Pier 18, North River. The Northland also will be assigned to the route. The service, according to an announcement by the Eastern Steamship Company, begins one week earlier than usual. The Metropolitan line operates through the Cape Cod Canal and has connecting services at Boston with Portland, Bangor, St. John, N. B., and Yarmouth, N. S.

NEW YORK ELECTRIC CAR SHOW

NEW YORK, April 4 (Special)—The very latest in electric taxicabs, called the Electrocar, is on display at the Electric Car Show, which was opened at Irving Place and Fifteenth Street yesterday. A new Steinmetz truck and other greatly improved motor carriers also are on exhibition. These motor cars will remain here until April 8, when a number of industrial trucks will be exhibited.

EDITORS TO MEET JULY 19

ST. PAUL, April 4—The thirty-seventh annual convention of the National Editorial Association will be held at Missoula, Mont., July 19 to 22, it was announced today. President Harding is a member of the association and is expected to be present.

SILVER LEAGUE ORGANIZED

SAN FRANCISCO, April 4—The National Silver League has been organized here with the announced purpose of restandardizing the coinage ratio at not less than 15½ ounces of silver to one ounce of gold.

STOCK EXCHANGE HAS BIGGEST DAY SINCE WORLD WAR

NEW YORK, April 4—More than 600,000 shares changed hands in the first two hours of the trading on the stock exchange today, being mostly at gains from 1 to 3 points. This volume of business has not been approached since the excited markets of the World War, when daily transactions of 1,500,000 to almost 2,000,000 shares were not uncommon.

Dealings today, like those of the past few weeks, were made up largely of steels, motors and oils, in many of which a broad and confident speculative movement seems to be under way.

United States Steel made a new high for the year at 98⅛, but reacted before noon with other favorites, the desire to take profits proving a pronounced factor.

OPPOSITION RAISED TO RICCARDO ZANELLA

ROME, April 4—The National Council of the Fascisti, or extreme nationalists, has passed a resolution presented by Prof. Benito Mussolini, editor of the Popolo d'Italia of Milan, a leading Fascisti organ, asking the Italian Government to prevent the resumption of power at Fiume by Riccarda Zanella, who was deposed in the recent uprising.

An interesting report regarding Gabrielle D'Annunzio, the poet-soldier leader of the original nationalistic movement at Fiume, is circulated by the newspapers today. It asserts he will probably become president of the Federation of Italian Seamen, comprising 60,000 members.

AIR FLEET PROPOSED TO HALT RUM RUNNING

NEW YORK, April 4—An airplane patrol to checkmate bootleggers who ply between Canada and New York in speedy motor cars will be the Government's next move against rum runners, Al Thomas and Charles Le Carron, prohibition enforcement agents, predicted today upon their return from a 10-day tour of investigation along the Canadian border.

They said there seemed no other way to stop the traffic, which is assuming larger and larger proportions.

At Buffalo, the agents said, thousands of gallons of liquor is being smuggled in at night by motor launch, with cooperation of Buffalo residents who are liberally paid.

SOVIET DELEGATES CONFER IN BERLIN

BERLIN, April 4 (By The Associated Press)—The Russian Soviet delegates to the Genoa conference conferred at length yesterday with German Government officials with the object of arriving at an agreement on a common line of action to be followed at Genoa.

Yesterday they were entertained at luncheon by Dr. Walter Rathenau, German Foreign Minister, and among those attending were many German industrial, financial and political leaders as well as high government officials.

'Drive to the Right' May Prove Costly

Nova Scotia to Legislate Over the Rule of the Road

HALIFAX, N. S., April 4—If the Nova Scotia Legislature passes a bill now before it to change the rule of the road and adopt the "drive to the right" electric railway companies operating in the Province will demand compensation for making the necessary changes in their equipment, representatives of the companies announced here today.

From time immemorial the English system of "drive to the left" has been in vogue in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, and movements are on foot in all three provinces to get into line with the rest of Canada and the United States on the rule of the road. Recently British Columbia, which long retained the left-hand drive, adopted the more general plan.

So thorough has been the application of the English rule that street cars would have to make considerable changes in their cars and snow sweepers if the right hand drive were adopted. For these changes companies operating in this city, Pictou and Cape Breton will ask the province to pay them $50,000 indemnity. When the change was made in British Columbia electric railway companies demanded $350,000 compensation, and had their demand upheld by the courts.

DACOITY INCREASES AMONGST INDIANS

Prevention of Collisions, It Is Said, Largely Depends Upon Tact of Police and Military

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 4—Official information received here from India shows that the native strike upon the East Indian railway which has proved so detrimental to business in Calcutta is now active along only a small section of the line. The revolutionary movement, The Christian Science Monitor learns, continues among the villagers alike in the United Provinces and in the Punjab, where semi-educated Indian agitators still go about holding open-air meetings at which they abuse Europeans, and incite the ignorant village youths to band themselves together to intimidate local storekeepers from selling imported cotton cloth and to interfere with the work of the local native tax collectors.

An increase in crimes of violence, and especially in dacoity or house-breaking has followed, and has become so considerable that it has been found necessary in the interests of order to break up these meetings and to arrest the speakers. Small parties of police and soldiers are consequently perambulating by motor car the vast regions which ordinarily do not see a single uniform in an entire year.

In a very small minority of cases the village lads put up a fight, and where they outnumber the police to any very large extent the latter has been obliged to use firearms. These collisions have been becoming less, and not more frequent of late, but while there is every reason to hope that the improvement may continue, this does not prevent the almost certainty that further collisions will occur. Whether these collisions will be smaller or greater depends upon circumstances and in these, the tact of the police or the military officers concerned in suppressing any of these disturbances is one of the chief factors.

In the Punjab, the matter is complicated by the fact that the villager, who belongs to a fine and martial people, usually carries in his waist belt, a kirpan or heavy knife approaching almost to the dimensions of a sword. This weapon, though used ordinarily for nothing more serious than cutting fire-wood and peeling melons, is a serious instrument of offence when its owner is angry. It accounts for the fact that in most reports recently appearing, armed opposition to police and to the military, are mentioned, but it does not imply any new feature of the situation.

Fortunately firearms are still scarce in native hands in India, though liberal-minded legislators have recently been removing the ban previously in force against the possession of these weapons by Indians.

Attempts to Provoke a Hartal

BOMBAY, April 3 (By the Associated Press)—Meetings are being held here almost daily to stir up interest in the so-called "National Week," which is planned to commemorate the inauguration of Mahatma Gandhi's "Swaraj" campaign in April, 1921. The week begins April 6, and an all-Indian Hartal, a form of general strike, is planned at its conclusion.

The All-Indian congress committee has also recommended that the eighteenth day of every month should be observed as a day of sacrifice and prayer, the sacrifice taking the form of contribution of a day's pay to the Swaraj Fund.

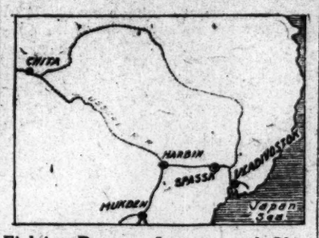
RECORD STEAMSHIP RUN

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., April 4—A record steamship run from New York to Jacksonville was claimed today by officers of the steamship Lenape of the Clyde line, which left New York at 10 o'clock Saturday morning and arrived here at 11:35 o'clock yesterday morning, making the trip in 49 hours and 35 minutes. The old New York-to-Jacksonville record was said to be 50 hours, made last year by the Mohawk, another Clyde line vessel.

JAPANESE CLASH WITH CHITA FORCES

Hostilities in Eastern Siberia Follow Demand by Japanese to Disarm

TOKYO, April 4 (By The Associated Press)—Special dispatches from Vladivostok today report a clash between Japanese troops and forces of the



Fighting Between Japanese and Chita Forces Has Broken Out Near Spassk, About 100 Miles West of Vladivostok

Chita Government, when 800 of the latter attacked the Japanese near Spassk, about 100 miles from Vladivostok, following a demand by the Japanese to disarm.

Eighty of the Chita soldiers were reported killed.

Later the Chita troops attacked in force with field guns, and fighting is continuing along the Ussuri Railway, the reports said.

The War Office this evening confirmed the news of the clash near Spassk, announcing that it had received word of the hostilities there.

Evacuation Demanded by Far Eastern Republic

WASHINGTON, April 4 (Special)—Coincident with reports of the withdrawal of the Japanese troops from Siberia, the special delegation of the Far Eastern Republic to the United States has made public a statement from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as cabled from Chita. This is in part as follows:

"No agreement with the Japanese has yet been signed at Dairen. The movement of our troops in the southern part of the Maritime Province has no connection with the Dairen negotiations. On the contrary we have abundant evidence that the Japanese gave full support to the white bands in their last attack against us.

"Japan wants special privileges for her subjects who are residents of the Far Eastern Republic and who are engaged in commerce and industry. Japan wants us to recognize all the deals that have been concluded between the Japanese and Semenoff and Merkuloff. Japan also wants special rights for navigating the Amur and the Sungary rivers. Japan even demanded that the Far Eastern Republic officially recognize the right of the Japanese Government to maintain their troops on the territory of the Far Eastern Republic and that all fortifications in the maritime province be razed.

"The other terms proposed by the Japanese were equally unacceptable to us. For instance, Japan insists that we grant rights to Japanese fishermen in all Russian territorial waters equal to those of Russian fishermen. Furthermore, Japan wants to control our internal affairs and by dictating to us the form of government we should adopt, she is impairing our sovereignty and is violating the will of the people of the Far Eastern Republic as expressed in the Constitution adopted by the Constituent Assembly.

"The Japanese are willing to withdraw some of their terms but they refuse to withdraw those that are unacceptable to us. If Japan insists on these terms then an understanding is impossible. The Japanese promise to evacuate our territory provided a treaty is concluded. We insist upon an early evacuation and therefore want to have a special commission appointed to regulate the manner of evacuation. We would readily sign a treaty without the objectionable clauses if the Japanese would withdraw their troops."

OTTO PROCLAIMED KING OF HUNGARY BY MAGYAR ARISTOCRATS

BUDAPEST, April 3 (By The Associated Press)—A legitimist proclamation declaring that "Otto the Second is King of Hungary, although temporarily prevented from coronation," has been issued, signed by 19 aristocrats, headed by Count Albert Apponyi.

Cardinal Czernoch, primate of Hungary, made the declaration today that in his opinion Otto had become King.

The provisional constitution, which was based on the fact that the King was prevented from exercising his prerogatives, must now be redrafted by the assembly about to be elected.

Further postponement of Hungary's choice of a form of government has become impossible and through the coming elections the people must decide the question and elect a King if the monarchical form is preferred.

Candidates for the throne are beginning to spring up again, strong parties forming for the support of the Archdukes Albrecht and Joseph Ferdinand, but many deputies are reviving the proposal for the election of an English prince. The party favoring Francis Joseph Otto is unquestionably the strongest.

Radio to Rival Dogs in Mountain Climbing

Parties Are for the Future to Carry Wireless Outfits

GENEVA, April 4—Radio may soon rival the St. Benard dog as the savior of mountain climbers lost in the Alps.

After 20 years of experimenting, Jean Lacarne, a French engineer connected with the Vallot Observatory on the summit of Mont Blanc, has perfected radio apparatus capable of resisting the severe atmospheric changes of the high altitudes which break ordinary wireless instruments.

The proposal is made that climbing parties hereafter carry small wireless outfits so they can obtain quick help through the Mont Blanc Observatory if necessary. M. Lacarne hopes soon to be able to communicate with other points in the Alpine region. He has already talked with the Eiffel Tower in Paris.

MR. DE VALERA FAILS TO WIN OVER ARMY

Statement Made Only 25 Per Cent of Dublin Division Is Disloyal to the Government

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 4—The measure of Eamon de Valera's success in winning to his side certain members of the Irish Republican Army is now beginning to emerge, but the only figures so far available are those from Dublin and Galway. The Christian Science Monitor's Dublin correspondent telegraphs that 400 men in the third battalion of the Dublin brigade known as de Valera's Own remain loyal to the provisional Government.

A statement published in Dublin again gives 25 per cent as the proportion of the whole Dublin division which has declared for Mr. de Valera. In Galway of 300 men only nine are said to have joined the irregular forces. These figures are from pro-treaty sources, but so far as they go they are reassuring.

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 4—Winston Churchill's statement in the House of Commons last night of the successful capture by Irish revolutionaries of a considerable consignment of government arms and ammunition while in transit from Queenstown harbor has considerably increased the anxiety here regarding the Irish situation.

The Christian Science Monitor's information from Dublin today shows that the disbandonment of the Irish Republican Army in the North is not proceeding. Advices published in London again indicate that the undertaking made between the two wings of the Sinn Fein organization not to interfere with public meetings or free speech is being flagrantly broken.

On Sunday, at Castlebar, County Mayo, the followers of Eamon de Valera, prevented Michael Collins from speaking by violent interruptions and methods. Railway rails were removed on the line he was travelling on, trees were felled across his road while driving to the meeting, and when he eventually rose to deliver his address, the uproar was so great, revolver shooting also taking place, that he was unable to obtain a hearing and was obliged to retire. This was followed by open procession in Dublin of bodies of Irish Republic Army mutineers which the Free State Party thought it was not good politics to interfere with.

The Dublin Freeman's Journal which had its machinery destroyed last week by Mr. de Valera's followers, has since published a cyclostyle edition, in which it points out that Ireland is confronted with a situation wherein "a hasty word or an ill-judged act may precipitate a deadly conflict among Irishmen."

What the next act will be no one yet can judge. The only one thing now clear is that although the great majority of Southern Irishmen undoubtedly desire to support the establishment of the Irish Free State, there is no chance of their doing so effectually at the coming election unless intimidation by the Irish Republican Army can be removed, a matter in regard to which Mr. de Valera appears not to have afforded any useful cooperation so far. His last appearance was at Dundalk where the Belfast correspondent of the London Daily Express says he addressed a meeting from a platform surrounded by armed men and delivered an attack upon Mr. Collins and his friends.

Lull in Sniping

BELFAST, April 4 (By The Associated Press)—Col. Montague Bates, chief of the Southern Liaison Commission, said today that orders had been given to the Sinn Feiners at Ballagh Bridge to cease firing and that these orders were being obeyed. He said there was now no shooting from the Free State side of the Ulster border.

Despite the lull in sniping activities, however, loyalists have not been permitted to return to their farms, which are occupied by southerners, of whom about 500 are moving about this area. Owing to unsettled conditions farm work has been greatly handicapped.

Excitement has been transferred to the desolate Sperrin Mountains, in North Tyrone, which are swept nightly by large bodies of Crown forces, who are sometimes fired upon by Sinn Feiners. Frequent encounters have been reported in the area, and the Belfast Telegraph correspondent has been told that 25 Sinn

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

GAIN FOR EUROPE SEEN IN TRIUMPH OF BRITISH PREMIER

Vote Shows Mr. Lloyd George Has Confidence of Conservatives in Genoa Mission

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 4—The Genoa debate in the House of Commons last night, when confidence was expressed in Mr. Lloyd George by a vote of 372 to 94, has more than cleared the political air. It has shown that an overwhelming majority of the British Parliament desires an attempt should be made toward a more complete rehabilitation of devastated Europe than has been possible with Russia and Germany left out. It has proved that Mr. Lloyd George still commands the confidence of doubtful Conservatives in undertaking himself the mission to Genoa to carry out this policy.

The precincts of a crowded Chamber that has seen so many dramatic episodes in the history of Great Britain was never thrilled with more fervent periods than those in which he drew a parallel between the measures of good will he proposes toward Russia now and those advocated by Pitt a century ago toward France, then in scarcely less terrible prostration after the revolution of 1796.

Conference Worth Trying

The consent of Parliament with regard to Genoa ceased to be in doubt last night after Mr. Lloyd George had explained the far-reaching reservations and safeguards with which Russian recognition is to be surrounded. The turning point of the debate was where Mr. Bonar Law recounted how he himself had one time fears lest the conferences should lead to financial commitments or Russian entanglements that might afterward have proved to have been impracticable or premature; fears now set at rest by an arrangement that the decisions at Genoa should require subsequent sanction by the House of Commons.

Lord Robert Cecil's contention that the conference was not based upon the League of Nations and, debarred from reconsideration of reparations, was a conference impotent from its birth, was countered by the more hopeful argument that even if the conference actually effected little, it was abundantly worth trying, since it was still possible that it might conduce toward what was of such vital importance to the welfare of everybody.

Premier Wins Support

Similar considerations prevailed with regard to the objections raised by J. R. Clynes on behalf of Labor and by Sir Donald Maclean, who spoke for the Liberal opposition, since it was useless to criticize the narrowness of the issues before the conference when so much that was useful lay within the scope it had been possible to include.

When the debate began, Mr. Lloyd George was probably the only member present who was completely convinced of the practical utility of the scheme

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

INDEX OF THE NEWS

General

Mr. de Valera Fails in His Attempt to Win Over the Irish Republic Army.. 1
France Against Politics at Genoa..... 1
House Committee Expected to Act for Immediate Conference in Mining Strike 1
Textile Strike Leaders Confer With State Board of Conciliation..... 1
Japanese Clash With Chita Forces..... 1
Dacoity Is Increasing Amongst the Villagers in India..... 1
Gain for Europe Seen in Triumph of British Premier 1
Raising Moosehead Lake Proposed..... 2
Senate May Not Act on Ford Offer..... 3
Daniel Willard Denies Railroads Broke Down During War..... 3
Women to Figure in Platform Work... 4
Geddes Report Eulogizes Work of Arbitration Court 5
Vienna Now Crossed Off From Tourists' Itinerary 5
Prohibition Helped by Disagreement in Brewing Trade 5
The White Woman Governor of the Island of Badu..... 5
Toys Galore at Industrial Fair..... 14
Reparation Bill Called Too High..... 14
Confidence Expressed in Future of Ireland 14
Russia and the Caucasus Entwined in Turkish Issue 14

Financial

Gulf Between Stockholders and Officers. 9
Pennsylvania Railroad Company's Annual Report 9
Norfolk & Western's Earning Record... 9
Boston Footwear Market Complex..... 9
Budget Paring in Canada Helps Revive Business 9
Stock Market Quotations..... 10
New York Curb Market..... 10
Money Market 11
Dividends Declared 11
Railway Earnings 11
Better Farming Situation Helps Entire Country 11
Cotton Goods in Active Demand..... 11
Railroad Returns in February Show Big Improvement 11

Sporting

U. S. Court Tennis..... 12
Cleveland Baseball Outlook..... 12
United North and South Golf..... 12
Harvard Crews Named..... 13
Chess 13

Features

Amherst Professor's Hobby Is Experimenting With Photography..... 3
The Washington Observer..... 6
How Marguerite Lahey Washes and Mends Old Books and Makes Them Beautiful 7
Cook County Forest Preserve Serves as Chicago's Playground 7
Art, Music, Theaters..... 8
Theatrical News of the World..... 16
Home Forum 17
Editorials 18

TEXT OF MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S SPEECH IN HOUSE OF COMMONS

(Continued from Page 1)

he laid down. At the close, the force of this one man's enthusiasm for the policy of action his imagination had evolved had so communicated itself to his colleagues and supporters that he can now go to Genoa, able to speak on behalf of Great Britain, with a voice in which there is no wavering note.

Policy Regarding Russia and Rebuilding of Europe Explained by Premier

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The following is the text of Mr. Lloyd George's speech in the House of Commons yesterday:

Perhaps the House will permit me to thank it for the very kindly indulgence it extended to me during the short period of enforced rest which I have been endeavoring to enjoy. (Laughter.) I am afraid I was pelted with crises during that period, but the House itself seems to have taken no part in that new form of popular entertainment.

The resolution which I have the honor to move is very much of the same character as the resolution which was moved before the Washington Conference; but it gives the public an opportunity of approving of the objects and purpose of and delegates to the Genoa Conference. It also affords the House an opportunity of disapproving of either one, or two or three.

I have been informed in quarters where I get all information about myself—I mean the press—that this resolution is not the original resolution which I submitted to the judgment of my colleagues; that it is completely transformed, or, as it is called, revised. As a matter of fact, it is exactly the resolution which I suggested a fortnight ago, and my colleagues were good enough to accept in the very form in which I submitted it for their acceptance.

There are conflicting criticisms of this proposal arising from an infinite variety of amendments which have been tabled. Some suggest it is going too far. There are more numerous critics who suggest that it does not go far enough. And probably they both agree that the particular delegation which is to go to Genoa is not the one which will meet acceptance from Parliament. (Hear, hear). That shows I am a very fair interpreter of the criticisms of my political opponents.

If the resolution is defeated for any reason, whether it is because the purpose of the conference is not acceptable, because the policy and principles which are laid down do not meet with the approval of the House, or because the House of Commons would prefer there should be another delegation to represent this country at Genoa, then it will be equivalent to a vote of no confidence in the Government. (Opposition cheers.)

The Issues Involved

Why has the conference been summoned? The issues involved and principles and purposes are set forth in great detail in the Cannes papers which have been circulated to the House and which members have had full opportunity of perusing. In fact there is nothing I can say which would add to the information contained in these documents and I am not sure I can do anything to elucidate them.

The conference has been called to consider the problem of reconstruction of economic Europe, devastated, broken into fragments by the devastating agencies of war. Europe, the richest of all continents, the continent which possesses the largest amount of accumulated wealth and certainly the greatest machinery for production of wealth and the largest aggregate of human means, with highly civilized needs and with highly civilized means of supplying those needs, and therefore Europe, the best customer in the world and of the world has been impoverished by the greatest destruction of capital that the world has ever witnessed.

If the European countries had gathered together their mobile wealth in one pyramid and set it on fire the result could hardly have been more complete as far as the capital wealth of Europe is concerned. International trade has been disorganized through and through, the recognized medium of commerce, exchange based on currency, has become almost unworkable. Vast areas upon which Europe had hitherto depended for a large proportion of its food supplies and its raw materials are completely destroyed for all purposes of commerce.

New Artificial Restrictions

The nations instead of cooperating to restore it, are broken up by suspicions and creating difficulties and new artificial restrictions. Great armies are ready to march, and the nations already overburdened with taxation are having to bear additional taxation which the maintenance of these huge armies, to avoid suspected dangers, has rendered necessary.

Genoa has been summoned to examine the best method of restoring order out of this welter and recovering prosperity out of this desolation.

The purposes are very fully set forth in this document. It is the press notice—if the honorable members would do me the kindness, if they have the papers with them, of just looking at the first notice which was issued officially by the conference, which was a story carefully prepared by the ministers and experts; every word of it has been very thoroughly considered. There they will find every purpose of this conference fully and carefully set forth categorically and in detail.

The first condition which is of prime importance is the reconstruction of Europe is to establish the relations of all countries on a basis of stable and enduring peace.

Then it proceeds to point out the financial methods which are necessary to meet the abnormal financial conditions in Europe due to debased and inflated currency and to the breakdown of exchange, the question of the position and status of central banks and banks of issue, the question of public and private credits, the question of transfer restrictions and of the technical assistance which is to be given to the countries. They are all set forth in very great detail in that particular document.

Limitations Imposed

Before I come to dwell upon—I will not say all these points; that would be obviously impossible, but on the principal objects of the conference—I should like to preface my statement by a reference to the limitations imposed on the scope of the conference.

The objection to the Cannes resolutions is not to what we are seeking to achieve, not to the fact that we have invited all the nations of Europe there, but to the fact that there are certain limitations on the scope of discussion, and the honorable members who are associated with the mover of the amendment, Mr. Clynes, object to those limitations. As those limitations are very important I think I had better dispose of them at once.

I observe there were certain questions pressed last week by Mr. Asquith, whose absence I regret, with regard to what passed between the French Prime Minister and myself at Boulogne, and I understand that it is inferred that no limitations were introduced at the Boulogne conversations. That is not the case. There were no fresh limitations introduced at all. The limitations were the limitations which the honorable members will find embodied in this document. "Without injury to existing treaties." It is all summarized in that phrase.

These are not Boulogne limitations, they were introduced at Cannes. It would have been quite impossible to give a unanimous invitation from the allied powers for the summoning of the conference unless those limitations had been introduced, and I think these are just. I do not believe that such a body as is summoned to meet at Genoa could properly consider revision of existing treaties, even assuming that it is desirable.

Europe's Economic Position

Take the two great questions which affect the economic positions of Europe, the two great questions embodied in the treaties, around which controversy and criticism are always ranged. One is the question of boundaries—the fact that Europe has been reestablished and reorganized and that its economic limits have been broken up. The second is the question of reparations.

Let me just point out what the rearrangement of the boundaries of Europe comes to. In the main they were: Alsace-Lorraine restored to France; Poland resurrected, for instead of being divided among three great empires it became an independent national unit; the third was recognition of the independence of the Slavonic populations of Austria-Hungary. These are the three great changes. Is there one of these provisions that any section of the House would wish to go back upon? If not, it is no use criticizing the treaties of Versailles and St. Germain because they readjusted the boundaries of Europe, unless you are prepared to say at the same time it was an unjust distribution.

But there is no doubt these changes added a new economic complication. The moment you create a new national unit, it is the desire of that unit that it should be a fiscal unit, that it should be an economic unit; and that has added one of the most serious complications to the economic situation in Europe. But obviously the Genoa conference is not the place to enter into a revision of the boundaries which have been set up by treaties of that kind.

Question of Boundaries

I come to another limitation which has been urged with greater force than the one I have alluded to about the boundaries, and that is the question of reparations. The trouble in Europe has been attributed largely to the reparations exacted by the treaties of 1919. Those treaties did not create the reparations trouble. It is due to the fact not that you are asking reparations, but that there is something to repair.

If you alter the treaty of Versailles you do not wipe out reparations, you transfer them from Germany to France, England and Belgium, but in the main to France. You would transfer the burden from the 60,000,000 of people who are responsible for the devastation to 40,000,000 who are victims of the devastation (ministerial cheers). So it is no use criticising the reparations.

The point is, the damage is there. Has it to be made up and who is to pay it? If Germany does not pay it, France, England and Belgium must pay. There is a very considerable difference between the payment of an external debt and the payment of internal obligations, and there are two considerations undoubtedly which ought to be borne in mind when you come to deal with the problem of reparations.

If we insist on payment by a war-exhausted country, it should be by no means confined to Germany. The second consideration is that Germany's ultimate capacity to pay must not be judged by her capacity at this moment, when, in common with the rest of Europe she is struggling to recover from the exhaustion of the war. These two considerations must be taken into account whenever you are judging the problem of reparations, and neither of these questions will be judged at Genoa.

Versailles Treaty Machinery

They ought to be judged by the machinery of the Versailles Treaty, which is very elastic. France could not possibly forgo the right, which she has won at so much cost, to have adjudication in accordance with the Treaty. I do not believe it would be fair to ask her, and she certainly could not be expected to submit to the judgment of a conference at which not merely German, but Austria, Hungary, Russia and the neutrals were to be represented. At any rate it would be unfair to ask France to submit to a judgment vitally affecting her existence when she has her treaty rights in respect of reparations.

I have dealt with these two problems because I thought it important to make them clear at the outset, and also because they seemed to be the main subject of indictment against the proposals which I am submitting on behalf of the Government. Now I come to the main theme in the conference, the establishment of peace credits, currency exchanges, transport, the machinery of international trade.

Many conferences have been held to discuss these questions, under the auspices of the League of Nations, at Brussels, Barcelona and Geneva. They accomplished a good deal. Each of them advanced matters, but they did not accomplish all they sought to achieve. I am not criticizing them for that reason, I am not criticizing these conferences because they did not achieve all that their promoters had hopped.

Conferences Justified

Some progress was registered by each. It is a mistake to imagine that because a conference has not achieved everything it has been promoted to consider, therefore that conference has failed. If you proceed upon that assumption, Europe will never be restored.

You must not be too easily cast down or disappointed. There must be patience, perseverance and continuity. If any progress is made toward a solution by any particular conference, that conference has justified its existence.

I do not understand this condemnation of conference coming from the Labor party. They have been brought up on conferences. (Laughter). In fact, they are their methods of letting off overpressure of steam. Their views always have been that in a multitude of conferences there is safety, if not wisdom. (Laughter).

Mr. Sexton—Imitation is the sincerest form of flattery.

Mr. Lloyd George—Therefore I cannot understand their protest against conferences. I would earnestly appeal to all those who are disposed to criticize conferences to hesitate before they tie their hands in advance. This government will not last forever (ironical cheers and laughter). I have been assured that we are a dying coalition, and I therefore have the privilege of a dying minister to give my last words of advice. (Laughter).

Utters Word of Warning

I do not know who will succeed us (more laughter), but I should say their complexion will be piebald. Judging from the criticisms of these conferences that appear in the papers, I should say that the new government will have its principles enunciated and expounded by the Morning Post, the Daily Herald, the Westminster Gazette, the Daily Mail and Comic Cuts (laughter). I do not mention the Times, for it is only a tasteless rehash of the Daily Mail. But I should like to utter one word of kindly warning to this grotesque conglomerate not to tie their hands in advance about conferences. . . .

At Genoa there will be gathered together representatives of nearly 30 nations. You may say, what is the need for so momentous a gathering? Because Europe as a result of the war from the Atlantic to the Urals, is a devastated area. Some countries suffered more, some suffered less, but there is no country at the moment which is not suffering from the consequences of the great war.

What is the first problem—I do not say the first in importance, but one of the most essential with which we have to deal? It is the restoring of the machinery of international trade. All those who have been engaged in international trade know what a complicated machine it is, how delicate, how fragile, and how it took centuries of constant effort to build it up and to improve it. It was working well before the war, but it is now exactly as if a bomb had been thrown into the machine and shattered it.

There are improvisations.

Methods of Barter

We have had in some countries to fall back upon primitive methods, methods of barter. Commerce between certain countries is where it was thousands of years ago.

Why? Because we have not got the complicated, fine and delicate machinery we had before the war. It is no longer working between the nations. What is the effect? Anyone who will look at the figures of international trade can see for himself.

Last year our international trade was only 50 per cent of what it was before the war. The international trade of Germany was about 25 per cent. The percentage of French trade was lighter by 57 per cent; that was due to the fact that Alsace-Lorraine and the Sarre valley had been added practically for economic purposes to France and the exports from those regions have been added to French exports. But still apart from that, the export trade of France is probably down one-half.

That necessarily affects home markets. We are a country dependent more probably upon international trade than any other country in the world. Thirty per cent of the output of this country is exported, or, at least, it was before the war. Last year 24 per cent of the output was exported. In addition to that we have invisible exports very considerably reduced last year. That depresses the home market, because the population have not the same means of purchasing goods if they are deprived of that great trade of buying and selling and carrying abroad. Therefore, this is the problem of most vital importance to the population of this country.

Trading With the Colonies

There is another aspect which I would like to bring to the notice of the House because it has a great bearing upon what we are proposing at Genoa. We are often asked the question, "If you have lost your trade in Europe cannot you make it up by trade with your colonies and other parts of the world?"

The world is one trade unit (cheers). Customers—our customers—depend on their sales to pay for goods that we sell them. Take India. The purchases of India in this country have gone down very considerably. India is not buying from this country what she bought before the war. There is no doubt at all that the organized opposition to British trade there has something to do with it, but the reason is that India has always paid us for goods we sell her by the proceeds of her sales to other European countries. She pays us from what she gets by selling to Germany, France, Austria and Russia. In 1913 she sold £60,000,000 of tea to Russia alone and other commodities as well.

Therefore the trade of Europe is of the greatest importance, not merely directly but indirectly, and unless you are prepared to restore the trade of Europe as a whole, our purchasers will not be in a position to pay for commodities which they get from us. That applies to India as well as to Australia, the Argentine and every part of the world.

The fact that international trade has broken down is one which has affected this country very specially, and it is not merely because Europe is impoverished but because machinery has been shattered. Cables have been cut. Trade is dependent upon currencies, exchange and credit and they have all broken down.

Difficulties from Fluctuations

I wonder whether some of my honorable friends who are not actually engaged in business with Europe have realized the enormous difficulty of doing business with a country whose exchange fluctuates not merely from month to month and week to week, but from day to day?

I am told that in Vienna a housewife has to consider in the morning whether she will pay her bills in the forenoon or in the afternoon. The same thing, I believe, applies to other capitals where, between dates when an order is given and delivery, exchange may change by 10, 100 or 200 per cent. It is almost impossible for anyone to do business under those conditions.

What is the reason currency has gone adrift? It has broken from its moorings—it is drifting helplessly. One of the first things to be attended to is the restoration of exchanges. We must have a sound basis to proceed upon in this country. Wonders have been achieved in this respect, and I think great credit is due to the Lord Privy Seal and the Chancellor of the Exchequer for pursuing under great difficulties, a very sound financial policy.

But before trade can be fully restored it must have established everywhere convertibility of currency into gold, or its equivalent—convertibility of liquid assets lodged in banks of a country maintaining a free gold market. That will involve the revaluation of currency. The world cannot afford to wait until currency is restored to par. What matters is stabilization at a figure that can be maintained and which will, therefore, constitute a reliable basis of international commerce. That is one of the problems which will have to be considered at Genoa.

In order to achieve that, one of the first considerations is to induce the nations to balance their budgets. Until they do that new issues of currency will debase currency, and exchange will become wilder and wilder.

International Conference

That is a matter on which pressure could undoubtedly be exercised at a great international conference of the leading ministers of the various nations.

But above all it is essential that there should be real peace among the nations. Until that is established traders, financiers and merchants are unnerved.

The gathering of armies on frontiers—red armies, white armies and armies of many other colors—leads me to perhaps the most controversial part of the issues that will come before the Genoa conference, and that is the question of peace in Russia and peace with Russia. I am here approaching a subject where legitimate prejudices perhaps cloud reason.

The doctrine, demeanor and actions of the Bolsheviki have been of a character that has excited wrath and just anger and made it exceedingly difficult to exercise calm and composed judgment when we come to deal with Russian problems.

Pitt was confronted with exactly the same problem over 100 years ago. A revolution provoked by intolerable wrong led to the wildest excesses and created bitter and fierce resentment in this country. He had to consider whether it was possible to make peace with men responsible for excesses. He first of all endeavored to make peace with the French revolutionaries in 1796 and he failed. He sent plenipotentiaries for that purpose in 1797. Failure was due to the French delegates making impossible claims. The doctrine which he then laid down was that, however odious was the character of the government, if peace was desirable it was anxiously to be sought.

Those are the principles on which we should proceed in approaching this difficult and dangerous topic of endeavoring to make peace with a government whose principles are just as odius, whose actions are just as loathsome, as the actions of the Terrorists in 1792 and afterward in France. Mr. Pitt failed, entirely through the fault of the French revolution. He had an embarrassment which I am not suffering from. He had a good many "die-hards" in his cabinet. (Laughter and cheers). In fact, I believe the most brilliant member of his cabinet took very extreme views upon that subject.

European Peace Essential

But in spite of that difficulty with which he had to deal, a difficulty I am absolutely free from (laughter), Mr. Pitt put forward these proposals, and it was only the folly of the French revolutionaries that was responsible for the consequences.

Mr. Pitt realized that unless peace was made with the French revolutionaries there would be no peace for many long, devastating years, and there was none for 18 years after that failure.

Well, we are not at peace until peace is established. I am going to speak quite frankly—I do not believe we are going to restore trade, business and employment until you have peace throughout the whole of Europe. There will be a constant element of disturbance, trade will not go on, and the nerves of commerce will be shaken.

There are constant rumors of great armies being built up of hordes of savage revolutionaries, ready to burst upon Europe and reduce the countries of Europe to the same condition. I hope this will be treated seriously (cheers) because I am sorry to say that these rumors are not without some foundation—hordes of revolutionaries to reduce the countries of Europe to the same terrible condition of famine, pestilence and desolation which afflicts Russia.

Naturally, there is great apprehension. You cannot tell what is happening. There it is an impenetrable jungle. One of the evils of a revolution is that all opinions about a revolutionary country partake of the violence of the revolution itself, whether they are for revolution or against it. There are no moderate opinions about a revolution in a country, never.

Danger of Rumors

Whether these rumors are true or whether they are unfounded, whether they are inventions, or whether they are exaggerated, I cannot tell. This I know, in trade and business rumors are facts. Whether they are facts or not in themselves, I am sorry to say, does not make all the difference it ought to. The mere fact that there is a rumor which is created makes trade impossible. What difference will this make? First of all, if a trader is introduced there, he will know the facts. In the second place, if he is once introduced there, it will be to the interest of the country itself to retain him, and they will not retain him if these rumors are true.

There is another thing, the fact of your having these great revolutionary armies, or the belief that they exist is used as an excuse or made to be real justification for huge armies in other countries. There was refusal to discuss the question of land armaments at the Washington Conference and one of the reasons given was that there was the enormous Red army in Russia which menaced Europe and therefore no country in Europe could reduce its land armies. They will never be reduced until there is peace in Europe.

Another reason is that Europe needs what Russia can supply. Before the war a quarter of the exportable wheat supply of the world came from Russia. Millions of tons of barley and rye and great quantities of the flax required in Europe, half the world's output of hemp and half the timber imported into the United Kingdom came from Russia. Russia, in fact, is the greatest undeveloped continent in the world.

It has Labor. It needs capital. It will not get capital without security, confidence and peace, internal as well as external. Germany cannot pay the full demands of reparations until Russia is restored.

Cannes Conditions

What are the conditions laid down at Cannes? I am not yet going through them in substance.

They mean that Russia must recognize all conditions imposed and accepted by civilized communities as the test of fitness for entering into the comity of nations. She must recognize her national obligations.

The country which repudiates her obligations because she changes her government is a country we cannot deal with, certainly in these days when governments change so often.

Russia cannot pay immediately. Nobody expects that she can. M. Poincaré said the other day that he acknowledged France's debt to America, but if she were called upon immediately to pay, she could not do so owing to her position. That is equally true of Russia. But she must shoulder the responsibility as France and Britain have done, and acknowledge it. The moment she does that, it adds to its value. The mere possibility has increased the value already. In France there are millions of frugal people who have their savings in Russian securities. It is impossible for France to deal on equal terms with a country which declines to acknowledge its obligations. Where the property of our nationals has been confiscated, it must be restored, if not destroyed, and I am told that there is a good deal still there, I was told by a gentleman the other day who has some property there that the factories are still there. The property must be restored, and compensation paid for what has been destroyed.

Impartial tribunals must be established, with free access to them by the nationals of all countries and these tribunals must not be creatures of the executive. There must be complete cessation of attacks upon the institutions of other countries (cheers). There must be an understanding that there will be no aggressive action against the frontiers of their neighbors. The compact which is embodied in the League of Nations will have to be extended in principle to Russia so that Russia shall undertake not to attack her neighbors, and her neighbors must undertake a corresponding obligation not to attack her frontiers. The only difference would be that I do not think we could undertake the responsibility we have under Clause 10 of the League of Nations of defending her frontiers if they are attacked.

Will Russia Accept Terms?

Is Russia prepared to accept these conditions? There are indications of a complete change of attitude. The famine has been a great eye-opener to Russia as to her dependence upon her neighbors and as to the futility of the scheme of things which the Soviet Government has propounded as the method of solving the problems of life. New decrees recognize property, set up courts and acknowledge responsibilities.

I would call the attention of the House to a very remarkable speech in which this new policy was propounded. It was propounded on Nov. 1, 1921, in a speech by Lenine. It was an admission of the complete failure of the Communist system, and in that respect was a singularly courageous speech. He admits they have been wrong, that they have been beaten, and points out that the result of Communism has been to destroy the very proletariat upon whom they are dependent. . . .

With capitalism and industrial production goes the proletariat inasmuch as while large capitalist interests have been undermined and works and factories stopped, so has the proletariat disappeared. With the disappearance of the capitalist that of the workman follows. That is the doctrine of Lenine, a very remarkable admission to make.

It is worth one's while to read this very remarkable condemnation and exposure of the doctrine of Karl Marx. Lenine is not only a living exponent, but the greatest exponent of those doctrines. He is the one man who has ever tried honestly to put those doctrines into operation. He had a whole country at his disposal, a country of infinite resources, a population of 120,000,000 or 150,000,000, great armies which have defeated all enemies and counter revolutions.

He had complete control. There was never a man so complete dictator. He tries the experiment, he sees the failure. And that the only result has been to destroy the very people who are supposed to be the prime beneficiaries, the workers. (Cheers.)

Real Basis for Peace

If this represents the real determination of Russia in its dealings with the world, in its dealings with the West, respect for private property, respect for the rights of individuals, fair play for those who make investments there, acknowledgment of honorable debts incurred by people who put their savings, very often of a lifetime, into Russian investments, then there is a real basis on which we can found peace.

Russia needs equipment, transport, agricultural implements, repair of old machinery and provision of new, for its mines, for its works. It needs clothing. If such a peace is to be achieved, that is if such a peace as I have indicated can be achieved, it will be necessary that there is substantial agreement among the experts of all nations as to the working out of these conditions—of course, the peace will have to be submitted to the House of Commons for approval and ratification.

Now I come to the question which is

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)



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TEXT OF MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S SPEECH IN HOUSE OF COMMONS

(Continued from Page

in the minds of a good many of my friends. What recognition of Russia would this involve? It would involve no further recognition until the House of Commons approved, none until after approval. The stages of recognition would be those which ensued after most of the peace treaties, not all. I will explain.

It would involve access by other countries and their nationals to the ports of Russia. It would involve access by Russia and her nationals to our ports. Without this full legal status business would be quite impossible. It would involve the establishment of the usual agencies by which a trader in foreign lands is protected. The nominations for these agents must be entirely subject to the approval of governments in both cases.

Diplomatic Recognition

What would it involve in the way of diplomatic recognition? The feeling has been very generally expressed that before full and ceremonial diplomatic representation is accorded a probationary period should be interposed. Some diplomatic representation on both sides is essential, otherwise business cannot be effectively transacted or business men protected. It is, however, felt that the character and extent of diplomatic representation depends not merely on the conditions which Russia is prepared to accept, but upon the actual proof which she can give us of her bona fides.

Let me say quite frankly that the way in which some of the more important clauses of the trade agreement have been violated has not been encouraging. Propaganda, interference in our countries and in other countries in which we are interested, has not ceased as completely as we had a right to expect when the document was signed. It is not for us to dictate to the Genoa conference, but it is necessary that we should indicate beforehand what our views are upon this most important subject and upon the policy with which the British delegates enter the conference.

Until the House of Commons ratifies there can be no change in the representation or in the extent of diplomatic recognition of Russia. If this agreement is ratified, then this course will be pursued in the case of Germany. After signature of treaty we can proceed by steps. The powers wished, in the case of Germany before exchanging ambassadors, that a reasonable interval should intervene to test their bona fides.

Full Ceremonial Relations

There will be no full diplomatic representation in the case of Russia as there was in the case of Germany until the powers are satisfied that Russia is really endeavoring to carry out the terms of her undertaking.

That interval is one which is usually established in the case of peace between nations. Russia will be represented here by a charge de'affaires until that period, and we shall be represented in Russia by a corresponding official until such period as we feel it desirable to establish full ceremonial diplomatic relations.

In the case of Germany that was accorded 12 months after the signature of peace and six months after ratification by all the powers. That would represent the period of probation which it would be wise to establish in the matter of ceremonial diplomatic representation in order to receive necessary guarantees not merely on paper but in practice,

that the Russian Government intended not only themselves to honor the obligations of the treaty, but that they have established sufficient control over the extremists and powerful organizations in their midst who are now engaged in challenging the new policy of the Soviet Government.

Those will be the conditions which we propose that the British delegation should submit to the Genoa Conference.

Sir Charles Yale—Does that mean one year?

Mr. Lloyd George—It means until the powers are satisfied that Russia is carrying out in a bona fide spirit the obligations which she has incurred. It migh mean more, it might mean less. It will be left to the powers to decide according to the way in which Russia is carrying out her obligations. That was the case with Germany before full ceremonial diplomatic representation was accorded.

The Alternative

I do not suppose that for some time the full benefit of such an arrangement would be reaped, but it would open out undoubtedly a new outlook for trade and the effect from the psychological point of view would be great.

What is the alternative? The alternative is that you should do nothing until one day it is reported that the Soviet Government has disappeared and that a government of a totally different character has been set up in Russia. When is that going to happen? I have heard predictions every year that this government was coming to an end in 1919, 1920, 1921. This is 1922. Is any one here ready to pledge his political reputation upon the prediction that 1922 will see the government out, or even 1923? Until then nothing will happen. The world cannot afford it.

Are my honorable friends quite sure that if this government disappears you will have not exactly the same experience as you had in the past, or even worse governments to succeed it, perhaps a militarist government which would embroil Europe?

It is our business, it is our duty to see the establishment of complete peace throughout the whole of Europe with a view to dealing with the serious problems of trade and unemployment which are confronting us at the moment.

The By-Election Defeats

I have seen articles in French papers saying this government in England is losing support and we shall see something different. Yes, we suffered a reverse in three constituencies. There were three men there (pointing to the Labor benches) before election who would have voted for the enforcement of the treaty of Versailles in all its terms. There are three men there now who will vote against it. There were three men there who would have voted for a very cautious approach to the Russian Government. There are three men in these seats now who would vote for unqualified recognition. Let us face these facts.

I have great respect for my honorable friends, although I do not agree with them; but at the moment opinion is not in that direction—it is from that direction. We are proposing, I consider, a moderate policy—a cautious policy. I am not sure, perhaps, an overcautious policy. We are doing our best to work in partnership with France, with whom we worked for four or five of the most terrible years that any nation could pass through, and we have so far done our best to keep step with France in approaching Russia.

We have taken into account all reasonable prejudices against these people who have outraged every sentiment that is dear to the vast majority of the people of this country. But, believe me, unless peace is made, if we fail because these men will not go as far either here or elsewhere, the movement is not in their direction, the movement is away. Let them be wise in time of propounding these measures in all conscience. We believe the people of England demand them. Europe needs them, the world is crying for them. (Loud cheers.)

SAN FRANCISCO HAS BIG PORT PROJECT

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 29 (Special)—Work is progressing rapidly on the new $2,000,000 terminal wharf and warehouse building which the Board of State Comissioners of the Port of San Francisco is erecting in the China Basin, as the first step in a program of improvement which extends for 25 years into the future.

The deep water front of San Francisco is limited to a certain fixed area, owing to the position of the port on a northward-pointing peninsula, and it is planned to utilize every foot of the port frontage, all of which is owned by the state, in public equipment of this kind.

TO REFOREST CENTRAL PARK

NEW YORK, April 4 (Special)—Fifty trees, Japanese ginkgos, Norway maples, pin oaks and white lindens, will be planted in Central Park Thursday afternoon. The Park Department has an appropriation of $100,000 with which to reforest the park.

BREAKDOWN DENIED BY RAILROAD HEAD

Daniel Willard Says Confusion Caused by Government Orders Led to Federal Control

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 4—The charge that a "breakdown" of the railroads during the war necessitated federal control, made recently before the Interstate Commerce Committee of the Senate by William G. McAdoo and Walker D. Hines, each formerly director-general of railroads, was questioned today by Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company.

"I am unable to find anything in the record to justify the statement that the railroads in this country have ever broken down at any time, either before, during or since federal control," Mr. Willard told the committee.

Charges of complete breakdown, he declared, are a misstatement of fact and are not borne out by figures on the actual performance of the carriers in terms of passenger miles and ton miles.

The real reason for the Government taking over the roads, according to Mr. Willard's testimony, lay in the confusion caused by the issuance of numerous priority orders by government representatives, and the financial condition of the carriers caused by the rising cost of operation, together with inelasticity of earning basis caused by unwillingness and slowness of the Interstate Commerce Commission to grant rate increases.

This financial strain, and not actual disruption of services, constituted the "breakdown" of 1917, he contended. As outlined by Mr. Willard, the situation was as follows:

"It came about in the latter part of 1917, as shown by the monthly reports of the carriers, that rapidly mounting expenses were consuming an increasing amount of gross earnings each month, and it was clear that unless this tendency should be promptly checked and overcome, the railroads, or many of them, would not be able to continue as sound financial institutions. Some have said that this in itself indicated a breakdown of the railroads. I cannot agree with that point of view. It might be said, however, that the situation indicated a breakdown or failure of the form of regulation in effect at that time, when subjected to the severe test of conditions brought about by the war.

"Former Director-General McAdoo has pointed with pride, and justifiably so, to the accomplishments of the railroads under his direction during 1918, but the figures show that the same railroads that moved 430,000,000,000-ton miles in 1917 moved only 440,000,000,000-ton miles in 1918, or about 2 per cent more than they moved during the previous year, and I submit that a difference in accomplishment of only 2 per cent between the two periods under consideration is hardly sufficient to indicate a breakdown in the one year and satisfactory accomplishment in the other. The effect of the breakdown, as I use the term, certainly could not be measured by a mere difference of 2 per cent. If it could, then it might with equal force be urged that the railroads in 1918, while under federal control, had broken down."

SHIPPING SUBSIDY URGED BY SENATOR

WASHINGTON, April 4 (Special)—Hearings on the Shipping bill began today before the Senate Commerce Committee and the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries in joint session. Wesley L. Jones (R.), Senator from Washington, who presided, said that everything possible would be done to avoid delays and to have the Shipping bill reach a vote in both houses before adjournment.

"Whatever is done should be done speedily," he said. "The United States owns a vast fleet of mercantile vessels. It is desired to get these into private American ownership and to get the government out of the shipping business as early as practicable. To do this we must furnish some protection to operators and owners against the encroachments of their competitors.

"If we let pass our present opportunity to establish our vessels on a permanent basis in case of emergency we may find ourselves called upon to expend lavishly billions of dollars to assemble a carrying fleet."

HEARINGS BEGUN ON MARINE BILL

Shipping Board Head to Be First Witness Before Joint Committee

WASHINGTON, April 4—Joint congressional hearings on the Administration's merchant marine bill were begun today with Republican leaders confident the House would be able to act on the measure before the close of the present session but generally doubtful as to whether the Senate would find time to dispose of it until after Congress reconvenes in December.

Sitting in joint sessions the Senate Commerce Committee and the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee intend first to hear the testimony of Shipping Board officials, with A. D. Lasker, chairman of the board, as the initial witness, and then to ascertain the views of both proponents and opponents of the legislation. Members of both committees were generally of the opinion that the hearings would continue for a month or more.

Prepared by Shipping Board officials, with the approval of President Harding, identical bills proposing government aid for the United States merchant marine are pending before both committees.

Mr. Lasker had announced that in his opening statement to the committees he would declare the Shipping Board believes that any free competition with the privately owned shipping of the world, through successful government operation, is an impossibility. Government operation of ships, in the opinion of the Shipping Board head, is not only a costly failure, but is driving private owners off the seas without accomplishing anything itself.

TELLS OF PROSPEROUS RUMANIA

NEW YORK, April 4—Rumania resembles "a western boom town," according to Mme. Agatha Paleologue Pennesco, who is here on a lecture tour. She says that the usual after-war conditions have been greatly improved by the discovery of oil, which has brought an era of prosperity. There is little Socialism in Rumania and no Communism, she said, adding that universal suffrage has been in force since the war.

SENATE MAY NOT ACT ON FORD OFFER

Indications Point to Postponement of Muscle Shoals Nitrate Proposal

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 4 — Henry Ford's offer to take over the development of Muscle Shoals will not be acted on at this session of Congress if the members of the farm bloc can prevent it. Indications in the Senate are that they can.

At a meeting held by the agriculture Senators today it was decided to abandon temporarily support of the Ford proposal and to concentrate on getting a sufficient appropriation to complete the Wilson dam and to leave the question of the plant's operation for future determination.

The Agricultural Committee, which has just returned from a visit of inspection at Muscle Shoals, will recommend an appropriation of $10,000,000 to continue the work. This will be offered as an amendment to the Military Appropriation Bill, which it is hoped will be passed before July 1. This is the proposal of George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, chairman of the Agricultural Committee, and has won the support of senators who strongly favored the Ford offer, because they realize that there will be stiff opposition to it and that this is the only hope of getting results. Every member of Congress who visited the plant came back convinced that work must be carried on, but opinions differ as to methods.

Most of the farm bloc would have preferred to have the Ford offer accepted at once, and the work got under way but it is obvious that this is not possible. Among other things, the controversy between Mr. Ford and the Alabama Power Company, which has a lease of part of the property, would result in a long lawsuit if the government favored Mr. Ford.

Despite this, it is certain that the proponents of the Ford plan will make a fight for its adoption. Southern members are united for it and a vigorous campaign has developed there. At first the southerners merely wanted a development of Muscle Shoals. They would have been grateful for what is proposed now by the farm bloc, but when there was a prospect of getting such an amount of money invested in development as Henry Ford could put up, they were unable to see anything else and now are clamoring for that and nothing less.

One southern Senator said his people had long realized the industrial possibilites of water power and mines in the Alabama-Tennessee region, but that having no money to develop them and believing that Wall Street would not help, they had felt nothing could be done. Suddenly Henry Ford appeared with all the money required and a promise to make their dreams come true. Here was the "Wizard." Not only would Mr. Ford develop the fertilizer industry, but, further, he might establish a great industrial center, they thought, perhaps a city rivaling Detroit, and might employ thousands and thousands of men.

REFUNDING FORECAST OF MEXICAN DEBT

NEW YORK, April 4 (By The Associated Press) — Readjustment of the external debt of the Republic of Mexico will be considered here in the latter part of May at a conference between Adolfo de la Huerta, Mexican Minister of Finance, and representatives of the International Committee of Bankers on Mexico.

According to American bankers, the Mexcian Government is now in default on the interest on a direct debt of $322,000,000 gold. There is also a default on the interest of $250,000,000 of railway and other debts not guaranteed by the Mexican Government. Debts of the smaller Mexican states will bring the total external indebtedness to about $600,000,000.

The defaulted interest on the direct debt amount to $111,000,000, and on the indirect debt, not guaranteed by the government, to $71,000,000.

Refunding of these external debts by the flotation of a Mexican Government loan probably will be the outcome of the conference.

PAUL HENDERSON MAY GET POSTAL POSITION

WASHINGTON, April 4 (By The Associated Press) — President Harding will send to the Senate soon the nomination of Paul Henderson of Chicago, to be second assistant postmaster-general, it was learned definitely today at the White House.

Mr. Henderson is a son-in-law of Martin B. Madden, chairman of the House Appropriations Committee.

SOUTH MAY HAVE WOMAN SENATOR

Miss Belle Kearney Begins Tour Through Mississippi

JACKSON, Miss., March 30 — Miss Belle Kearney, the only woman candidate for the United States Senate the south has ever brought forward, announces a score of speaking dates for the immediate future and will enter at once upon a thorough canvass of the State starting this week.

Miss Kearney states that she is now in the canvass to stay. That her cause is growing there does not seem to be any question. The women of the State have begun to show interest, and they will prove a powerful factor in the vote. Miss Kearney hopes that the majority of them will give her cordial support once they know what she stands for, that is everything, she says, that is clean in politics.

Miss Kearney is said to be one of the most eloquent women speakers in the United States. Hardly a man in Mississippi is better, if so well and thoroughly, posted on the issues of the day or on political history of the world, over which she has traveled, for joint discussion.

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THE announcement caused widespread approval. Organized groups of travelers and executives throughout the country have expressed their appreciation of our action and its meaning to them in helping to reduce the cost of their New York trips. The National Council of Executives has bulletined the good news to all its members. The favorable comments of the press have of course been gratifying to us.
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COMMITTEE HOPES TO EVOLVE STRIKE SETTLEMENT PLAN

(Continued from Page 1)

the market price of coal shot up out of all proportion to the wage advances."

Mr. Lewis told the committee he approved of the plan for government control of the mines, but did not believe it practicable for the Government to take over the mines under existing circumstances and operate them. He expressed approval of the Bland plan for appointing a commission to make a "scientific study" of the industry and learn the causes of the strike.

Approves Nolan Plan

Mr. Lewis said the miners would welcome such a conference as that proposed by Mr. Nolan, and he would be glad to attend, provided he might be "assured of the sincerity of the operators."

The basis for such a solution of the strike is in accord with the recent assertion of a high government official that the real obstacle to the desired wage conference lay in dissensions within the ranks of the operators themselves, particularly those in the Illinois and Indiana fields who have indulged in charges of mutual bad faith and broken agreements. Mr. Lewis also said to the committee he believed the operators were split into small factions with no concerted purpose, and Government pressure would be necessary to bring about a conference.

WASHINGTON, April 4—Miners' demands for a six-hour day and five-day week, were described by John L. Lewis, in continuing his testimony today as largely a move to force regularity of employment. "Men employed by the day," he said, "would receive the same wages they are now getting, and put in less time, but the miners who dig coal would be paid as they are now for the number of tons of coal they produce."

Representative Black (D.), Texas, calculated that if the five-day six-hour demand was granted, "the public would pay $224,000,000 additional for the same amount of coal they are now getting each year."

"Who will that come out of?" Mr. Black demanded.

"Nobody," Mr. Lewis said, "because your figures are absurd."

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 4—Discussion at the wage rate conference of the miners and operators today centered around additional pay for overtime. The established day for the anthracite workers is eight hours and Philip Murray, vice president of the United Mine Workers of America, argued in support of paying the miners time and a half for overtime work and double time for Sundays and holidays.

Mr. Murray told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that there is reason for hope in considering the progress of the meetings. He said he would not venture to make any predictions, "but we all feel that eventually a satisfactory wage arrangement will result," he said.

Long Strike Expected

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 4 (Special)—Unless something unexpected occurs to change the situation, Indiana coal operators are looking for a long drawn out strike. At the least estimate, it is believed here, the strike will last three months.

At the headquarters of the United Mine Workers, it was said the strike had resulted in tying up all the union mines and some of the unorganized districts. Both sides now appear to be depending on propaganda to bring in some new feature that will spur the public to demand the two forces get together.

Officials of the Indiana Bituminous Coal Operators Association declare they will not maintain the present scale. They say it is impossible for Indiana and Ohio operators, with the long freight haul to the eastern seaboard, to compete with the eastern fields and maintain the present scale of wages.

DES MOINES, Ia., April 4—The unqualified support of the Iowa State Federation of Labor is pledged to the striking coal miners by L. C. Lewis, president of the federation, in a statement issued here today.

Miners' Officials Report Agreement Being Violated

HAZLETON, Pa., April 4—But one anthracite coal company in the Hazleton district is living up to the suspension orders, according to Andrew Matti, district vice-president of the United Mine Workers. Mr. Matti and Neil Ferry, member of the international executive board, left here for New York today to report to Thomas Kennedy, chairman of the general scale committee.

Mr. Matti said that at nearly every operation hoisting engineers, firemen, pumpmen, electricians and others supposed to remain on duty for the protection of property had been displaced by bosses.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., April 4—On the fourth day of the suspension of operations in the anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania none of the collieries made an attempt to operate and everywhere quiet prevailed. Reports from all sections said the idle men were obeying the injunction of their union leaders to remain away from the mine yards.

PITTSBURGH, April 4—First disorders in the western Pennsylvania coal district were reported from Fayette today, where, the authorities stated, high tension electric wires carrying current for coal mines had been cut and a detail of the state police had been called out to disperse a crowd endeavoring to induce non-union men to leave their work.

Non-Union Mines Being Worked

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 4 (Special)—Reports from eastern Kentucky today indicated that the coal strike failed to close down a number of mines which are being operated on a non-union basis. The strike has had the effect in the northeastern section of the State of increasing activity in the non-union mines. It is estimated that more than a third of the mines in the State continue to operate in full force with non-union workmen.

MR. DE VALERA FAILS TO WIN OVER ARMY

(Continued from Page 1)

Feiners have been killed and many more wounded, although these figures cannot be definitely established.

Mr. Churchill Tells of Casualties

LONDON, April 4 (By The Associated Press)—The Colonial Secretary, Winston Churchill, told the House of Commons today that between Feb. 10 and March 26, during the disturbances in Belfast, 32 Protestants and 51 Roman Catholics were killed and 86 Protestants and 115 Roman Catholics were wounded. One military officer and six police, of whom three were Roman Catholics, were killed, and a number of other police wounded.

Y. M. C. A. Building Bombed

LIMERICK, April 4—Two bombs shattered the glass windows of the Y. M. C. A. building here last night. The only persons on the premises at the time were the caretaker and his family, none of whom were injured. No arrests were made.

IRELAND'S FARMS SHOW BIG LOSSES

Union Head Declares Production Costs High, Stock Values Low

DUBLIN, March 14 (Special Correspondence)—At the recent annual congress of the Irish Farmers Union in Dublin, when 28 affiliated county associations were represented, Mr. R. H. Butler, president of the union, said that farming in 1921 had not been good. Cattle, sheep, horses, and pigs had fallen very considerably in value, the total losses easily exceeding £50,000,000. Corn had also decreased in price, and there was still a quantity of last year's corn on the farmer's hands he declared.

He regretted that Irish consumers did not give a preference to home grown cereals. On the other hand farmers' requirements remained at a high figure, except as regarded manures where some reduction had been made. The rate and the up-keep of main roads were a very high item of expenditure for the counties, and county institutions had also to be maintained, the expense of all this falling mostly on the farmers he declared.

The question of the housing of small farmers would, he said, be discussed during congress and it was hoped that a scheme to benefit this class of farmer would be devised which would be approved of by the Government when it was established and would meet with their support. To deal with the present state of unemployment in the country, Mr. Butler considered a large amount of work could be given in afforestation and in the drainage of large areas of lands bordering on the rivers Barrow, Shannon and the Bann. Such work, he pointed out, would add considerably to the wealth of the country.

The question of attaching a farm to the National University for the benefit of the Agricultural Branch of the University for research purposes, he urged, should be considered by its executive. Unity by the farmers in their organizations would secure the proper representation and influence in the government of the country—to which their numbers and the importance of their industry entitled them, he said.

One member commented on the absence each year at their Congress of an executive officer of the Department of Agriculture who he thought should take an active part in all their deliberations as that department was greatly responsible for the carrying out of the agricultural policy of the country. Education and the training of young people to take a real interest in the industry would mean that agriculture would take its proper place in the nation.

STRIKE HITS EAST INDIAN INDUSTRIES

CALCUTTA, Feb. 21 (Special Correspondence) — That the Extremists are as ready as ever to do their utmost to embarrass the authorities is proved by the continuance of the strike on the East Indian railway, which is now having a distinctly serious effect on the industry of the country and on the efficiency of public utility concerns in the larger centers. The men at Tundhla (near Agra), where the strike commenced, apparently in an effort to embarrass the Prince of Wales' journey, still remain obdurate in their demand.

Happily there are signs that the back of the strike is broken. All important stations or stations where there has been the slightest appearance of trouble are under an adequate military guard, and trains travel with an armed guard. This has kept the strikers from being violent. Goods traffic, from ceasing altogether is distinctly improving, a special point being made of removing vital commodities such as coal, for at one time there was a prospect of a commercial disaster in Calcutta on account of a coal famine.

Allahabad can only be partially lighted, as the supply of crude oil is very low, and other provisions have risen in price. The strike has, fortunately, not actually spread to Calcutta, the men all being at work at Howard, on the right bank of the Hooghly, and the terminus of the railway, and also at Lilloah, about three miles up the line.

Both of these are well-known storm centers, but Bardel, a junction 20 or 30 miles north of the city, is as far as the strike has penetrated. It is bad at Asansol, about 120 miles from Calcutta, and the center of the Bengal coalfields.

The agent of the railway has issued an ultimatum to the strikers that no guarantee will be given that places will be kept for those who remain absent after Feb. 25, and as the threat was vigorously carried out in the case of the Bengal-Assam employees who struck last summer, and brisk recruiting has already begun, it is hoped that the position will show rapid improvement. Improvement is expected at the moment of writing from centers as far apart as Cawnpore and Dniapore, but a mob attacked the engineers' shop at Burdwen, the first big junction north of Calcutta. The police had to open fire, and two men were wounded.

Another manifestation of such force is reported from Assam, where a mob after commencing to obey the order to disperse and cease holding a prohibited meeting, changed their mind and vigorously attacked the commissioner and the police with laitries. The latter were compelled to open fire. Much comment has been created by the fact that although the riot took place on Feb. 15, the Assam Government took a week before making any announcement.

Estimates have not been realized, and the Budget will show a deficit of 76 lakhs, stamp duty and excise duty being the principal taxes which have failed to realize expectations. Next year the total deficit is expected to be 120 lakhs, but rigid and parsimonious economy, and by the imposition of new taxation, it is hoped to make the accounts balance, according to the statement of Mr. Kerr, the Finance Minister.

ST. MAURICE RIVER HAS POWER POSSIBILITIES

Special Correspondence

QUEBEC, March 29—In an address delivered before the Quebec branch of the Engineering Institute of Canada, Olivier Lefebvre, chief engineer for the Quebec Streams Commission, described the water power possibilities of the St. Maurice River. He pointed out that the available energy of the St. Maurice of 500,000-horsepower, was along only 30 miles of its course. Its possibilities in the last analysis might equal not less than 1,000,000-horse power. Mr. Lefebvre touched at considerable length upon the Gouin dam, some 80 miles northwest of Quebec, which he described as a concrete monument to the genius of man. This dam, he said, would stand an ice pressure of 50,000 pounds per foot. But strangely enough no ice had formed within 100 feet of the gates. There was no unanimity of opinion respecting the influence of ice pressure on dams.

The Gouin dam cost $250,000 to build. The companies who benefited by the dam paid interest on the capital as well as a sinking fund to cover a pe horsepower. Mr. Lefebvre touched at ing expenses of operation. The revenue from this dam today was about $210,000, but would total the sum of $400,000 in time.

NEED OF ENDING RACE HATRED URGED IN TZECHO-SLOVAKIA

President Masaryk Declares, in New Year Address, That German-Tzech Tension Has Begun to Relax

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 14—According to the Austrian and Magyar official census of 1910, the number of Germans living in the territories of Tzecho-Slovakia was 3,750,000, and the number of Magyars 800,000. The exact statistics are, however, not yet available, as the results of the Tzecho-Slovak census taken last year are not yet known; but, according to the estimates based upon the results of the general elections held in 1920, the number of Germans in Tzecho-Slovakia will hardly exceed 3,000,000. Dr. Rauchberg, a German professor, estimated in a German paper, Bohemia, that the number of Germans in Tzecho-Slovakia amounted to 3,250,000, and this is probably a maximum estimate.

As to the number of Magyars, the census in Slovakia showed that there were 665,000, but, on the other hand, even according to the Magyar official statistics, over 300,000 Slovaks are to be found in Hungary. The fact is that, owing to the mixed districts in both Bohemia and Hungary, no clear racial line of demarcation could be drawn. From these figures it is obvious that the racial minorities in Tzecho-Slovakia are of considerable importance, and their treatment constitutes a test case for Tzecho-Slovak statesmanship.

When the Paris Peace Conference recognized the integrity of the ancient Tzech territories only a small section of the Bohemian Germans actually protested through its press; the majority, however, appeared to be content with their lot, because they were well aware of the economic advantages accruing to them as citizens of Tzecho-Slovakia. The Northern Bohemian industries would be almost ruined if incorporated into Germany, and this was one reason why a good many Bohemian Germans preferred to remain citizens of Tzecho-Slovakia.

Attitude of Reconciliation

From the very beginning the Tzecho-Slovaks adopted an attitude of conciliation toward the German and Magyar minority. They have granted them equal rights with themselves. The Tzecho-Slovak Constitution makes no difference between the races living within the Republic, and affords them a considerable measure of protection.

In the protection of the rights of racial minorities, the Tzecho-Slovak Government has actually made greater concessions than are demanded by its international obligations. Thus, to take the electoral system as a special instance, the following is an indication of how it is being carried out. The number of electoral districts is 23, each of which comprises 287,000 votes and 13 deputies, the total number of electors being 6,500,000. If a minority secures 22,000 votes out of the 287,000 it has a right to a deputy. But this is not all. If it is assumed that this minority represents a total of 27,000 votes in the electoral district, the 5000 votes remaining after the 22,000 have been deducted are added to the votes secured throughout the Republic by the minority in question, and the total of these remaining votes entitle the minority to a mandate for every 22,000 contained in it. This latter concession is one which goes beyond the terms of any written contract entered into by the Tzecho-Slovak Government. The result of this method is that the Germans and Magyars, who comprise 29 per cent of the total population, have a parliamentary representation of 29.1 per cent.

No Reasonable Complaint

From these facts and figures it is obvious that the Bohemian Germans can have no reasonable complaint as regards their political rights, etc. And if in spite of this fact there are differences between the Tzechs and the Germans, their causes must be attributed chiefly to the pre-war régime and the events of the war, which, as President Masaryk stated in his New Year's address, "have left a heritage of great mistrust between the Tzechs and the Germans." However, in President Masaryk's opinion, "this tension has begun to relax, and the question of the necessary cooperation between the two races is being seriously considered."

President Masaryk stated further that in Tzech circles it had frequently been emphasized that they wished to solve the problem on the Swiss model. In this respect he proposed that it would perhaps be better to speak of the Belgian model, since Belgium was a uniform state, while from early times Switzerland had consisted of several little independent states. "The Tzech territories," he said, "have been uniform in their historical development and must remain so. There cannot and will not be any question of territorial autonomy, nor does the unfavorable grouping of the racial minorities admit of such a course. Our German fellow countrymen are entitled to a share in the administration and the government. In a democratic state this is a matter of course. But such cooperation on their part pre-supposes their loyal recognition of the state, and a recognition without any ambiguity."

Among the responsible Bohemian Germans there is a clear indication of eagerness for peaceful cooperation. Several German deputies and senators, such as M. Krepek, Dr. Spina, and others expressed the desire of the German inhabitants of the Republic for undisturbed labor and the need for terminating all racial hatred.

On the part of the Tzechs there is a sincere willingness to come to terms with the Bohemian Germans, and President Masaryk especially is known to be anxious to bring about a peaceful cooperation between all the races inhabiting the Republic.

BODLEIAN LIBRARY REPORT FOR 1921 SHOWS GREAT GAINS

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The Bodleian Library is one of the five libraries in the United Kingdom entitled by laws to receive free of charge a copy of every book or pamphlet published in England, Scotland, and Ireland. In addition, its shelves are constantly being enriched by many valuable gifts of rare works and particularly manuscripts, so that its annual reports are always looked for with interest by bibliophiles.

The report for 1921 states that four exhibitions were held during the year, viz., to commemorate the sixth centenary of Dante, the fourth centenary of the appearance of Luther before the Diet of Worms, the tercentenary of the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers from the Mayflower, and the centenary of Napoleon.

There have been several valuable donations of manuscripts and books during the year, among which may be mentioned the important addition made to his precious gifts by Sir Edmund Backhouse, who presented about 3000 valuable Chinese books and manuscripts. Through the generosity of graduates of Yale University, the Yale University Press presented to the library a number of their publications, bearing on the war, the United States, and general subjects. Each volume has a bookplate commemorating the sacrifices of England and the part played by 8000 Yale graduates in the war; whilst among the donations of printed books the United Daughters of the Confederacy again made a welcome gift of 45 volumes dealing with the American Civil War.

Among the purchases were two Henry E. Huntington facsimile reprints, "Fulgens and Lucres" and "Enough is as Good as a Feast," only 200 copies of each being printed in New York.

Altogether 77,361 printed and manuscript items were received during the year, seven below the number in the previous year, but this difference is accounted for by the fact that in 1920 there was an unusually large donation of Chinese books.

It is hoped during the coming year to make further progress with the new system of cataloging. At present the catalogue of the library consists of 1137 folio volumes, but by the new system now coming into operation the economy in space will be considerable the number of new slips inserted in each copy of the written catalogue was 23,865. The number of alterations made and new editions entered in each copy was 6080. It should, perhaps, be explained that there are two copies of the catalogue, one at the Bodleian proper, and another at the Radcliffe Camera, or Bodleian Reading Room where the modern works are kept.

QUEBEC IS SPENDING $35,000,000 ON ROADS

QUEBEC, Que., (Special Correspondence)—J. L. Perron, Minister of Roads for the Province of Quebec, will have at his disposal this year approximately $8,000,000. In addition to what he will be able to do in the way of road-building with this sum this year, the importance of the expenditure towards relieving unemployment is of first order. The Roads Bill passed by the Provincial Legislature is considered the most important piece of legislation of the session just closed. It was pointed out that $36,915,716 had been spent for the improvement of roads of the province since 1910, a greater part of which had been lent to municipalities at two and three per cent interest, payable during a period of 41 years. It was announced that the Government intended to continue its policy of road building. For improvement and maintenance of highways, the sum of $2,500,000 will this year be available, and $5,000,000 has been appropriated for the construction of regional roads and communication highways.

In explaining the program, the Minister said that there were in the province 40,000 miles of roads, of which about 4,000 are improved now. The Government was of opinion that when an additional 6000 miles had been constructed there would be completed sufficient roads for a great number of years to come, to meet the needs and at the same time conform to a good financial policy. There would then be left in the province 30,000 miles of earth roads which would be kept fit for the needs of country traffic. Power is granted to borrow an additional five millions, making the total borrowed under the Quebec Good Roads Act $35,000,000.

ANOTHER BROKER FAILS

NEW YORK, April 4—An involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed in federal court today against Slattery & Co., Inc., stock brokers. No mention was made in the petition of assets or liabilities.

Rabbit Dug for, Coal Seam Found

Scotland Pleased Also Over Discovery of Manganese

EDINBURGH, March 14 (Special Correspondence)—Arnamurchan Point, Argyllshire, is the most westernly point of Scotland, and in the neighborhood no little interest has been aroused owing to the casual discovery of coal. Should the seam be found rich enough to work, a quiet countryside may soon change into a busy industrial town. The coal was found at a place called Camusban, at the foot of Ben Bhuidhe and within 200 yards of a sheltered bay near the entrance of Loch Simart.

A rabbit-trapper was scraping out a hollow when he was surprised to come upon what appeared to be coal, and soon he had a good heap extracted. It was found to be of excellent burning quality.

What may also prove an important commercial discovery was made in Invernessshire near Culloden Moor, the scene of a famous battle in the wars of the Stuarts. Manganese has been found there, a mineral used in the manufacture of bessemer and other steels. The discovery was made by Mr. Thomas Wallace, a former rector of the Inverness High School, and an enthusiastic geologist, in the course of a geological excursion to Dalroy Burn, a stream that enters the River Nairn. His attention was directed to an unusually dark colored rock in the bed of the stream, and on specimens being obtained it was found that the rock contained manganese. Shafts were sunk and ore was found at 40 feet, which is reported to contain 60 per cent manganese. Only in Wales has this mineral been found in any quantity in Great Britain.

These discoveries are all the more interesting in view of the efforts that are being made to utilize the water power of the Scottish Highlands for commercial purposes.

STANDARD OIL OF CALIFORNIA

The Standard Oil Company of California for the year ended Dec. 31, 1921, reports a net profit of $33,588,231 after charges, expenses, and federal taxes, equal to $8.45 a share (par $25) on $99,373,311 capital stock, compared with a net profit of $41,655,254 or $41.92 a share (par $100) in 1920.

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GEDDES REPORT EULOGIZES WORK OF ARBITRATION COURT

Expresses Regret That the British Public Is Not More Appreciative of the Work Performed

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 14—Although the committee presided over by Sir Eric Geddes inquired into the functions and duties of all Government departments, and its recommendations cut deeply into the proposed expenditure for the forthcoming year, going to the length in many cases of suggesting the abolition of certain offices, it is pleasing to note that no criticism is leveled at the work of the Industrial Arbitration Court.

The excellent work which a band of courageous, level-headed men, drawn from panels of employers and trade unions, were able to carry out has, however, it is regretfully to be admitted, never been appreciated by the great British public.

Most Important Medium

The hundred and one grievances and adjustments in wage conditions, hours, and the many other irritating questions that go to cause friction, being settled satisfactorily through the instrumentality of the industrial courts, pass by "unheralded and unsung."

The Industrial Arbitration Court, under the chairmanship of Sir W. W. Mackenzie, K.C., will continue to function and, it is hoped, maintain its proved position as being the foremost and most successful medium for avoiding industrial conflict.

If ever justification was needed for the retention of the industrial court, the transcript notes of the conference between the Engineering and Shipbuilding Trades Federation and the shipbuilding employers, on the proposal to reduce wages 26s. 6d. per week, provides one. The reason is not far to seek. Mr. Hill, speaking on behalf of the joint trades, unconsciously furnished an excellent reason.

Speaking of the employers' statement at the previous conference, when arguments were adduced in support of the reduction, he said the case made out was "an amazing statement; it was a frightful statement, but I hope you will not be disappointed when I tell you it was not a convincing statement, because so far as I have been able to ascertain, you have not convinced a single member sitting on this side of the table."

It may be that both sides are truthful and honest in regard to the statistics with which their different points of view are supported, and that they are genuinely actuated by the highest motives and not merely talking to score points off each other. The conference in question becomes something a great deal more than a combat of wits concerning wages. It concerns the future welfare and prosperity of an industry which occupies a foremost place in the activities of a nation.

Increased Production

Though there were facts and figures about which there may be material for argument, each side drawing conclusions to strengthen its own particular case, there were yet several pleasing features from the point of view of the public. The first is that there has been increased production, though how the employers came to admit it in the face of their continued campaign for greater output is passing strange.

It was in this fashion that it came about: In seeking to justify the proposal to withdraw payment of 26s. 6d. per week, the employers asserted that, in spite of recent reductions, the average earnings of piece-workers have been maintained in very many instances; the inference being, of course, that if the workers put their hearts into their work, increased their productive capacity, there need be no lowering in their standard of living.

It may be taken to mean something else also; that there had been a considerable slackness, call it "ca canny" if you will, on the part of the workmen. This the workers' side deny, and attribute the improvement in output to a combination of circumstances for none of which were the workers responsible. There was, for instance, congestion in the shipyards when, according to Mr. Hill's own words, "Men were working in each other's way all the time." Then there was a shortage of material; men had to "hang about" until its arrival from the manufacturers.

Survival of the Fittest

Squads were badly arranged, and, in consequence of a shortage of certain skilled classes, there was a disproportion of the necessary skill in their composition. All these disabilities have been removed, there is no waiting for material or machines. Added to that is the important factor that the men who still remain in the shipbuilding yards are the cream of the craft. The inefficients, the weak and halting have been weeded out. It is the survival of the fittest.

In passing, Mr. Hill drew attention to the circumstances that the increased production bore out the union officials' contention in regard to the shorter working week, viz: that in process of time matters would adjust themselves and there would be no reduction in output as the result of a reduction in hours. It was also asserted that whereas the price paid in 1914 for a cargo-carrying steamer of 7800 tons was £42,500, or a little less than £6 per ton, a vessel of the same carrying capacity brought in no less than £258,500, or roughly £35 per ton, in 1920.

Although prices have fallen sharply, the price for the same type of vessel is still round about £10 per ton as compared with £6 in 1914. Now this is where an independent arbitration tribunal comes in useful. It would ascertain whether the shipbuilding firms were in such a bad financial position as they made out; and if so, to what their condition was due—to the wages being paid, to low output, or to circumstances over which the workers themselves exercise little or no control.

IRISH LAND BANK AIDS FARMERS IN SUBDIVIDING ACRES

DUBLIN, March 10 (Special Correspondence)—Earnest Blythe, Minister of Trade, one of the directors of the National Land Bank, hopes that after the elections, financial arrangements will be made which will enable this institution to carry on its operations on a more extensive scale for the benefit of the landless people of the country.

The constitution of this bank was decreed by Dail Eireann in November, 1919, and a sum of £200,000 was voted as the initial capital. All directors have been appointed from time to time by the Dail Cabinet. The Dail established land settlement courts to deal with claims to unleasanted land as well as schemes for the purchase and subdivision of properties. The small amount of money at the disposal of the bank does not allow it to make more than a beginning toward dealing with these problems, several millions being necessary to finance a larger and more extensive scheme.

The total sum advanced for land purchases was £370,000 which was lent to cooperative societies composed of landless men living on uneconomic holdings. The bank took a mortgage on the entire estate in each case, the members of the society being responsible for the subdivision of the advance, subject to the approval of the bank. The bank's own valuator valued the land and also fixed the purchase price, and societies were required to lodge as security deposits of 25 per cent on the purchase price, the whole value of the land being advanced to them.

Of the £370,000 advanced, £203,000 was provided by the Dail, £90,000 by the purchasing societies, and £77,000 out of the general resources of the bank. Fifty-three estates have been purchased, 3100 acres have been subdivided, 3750 acres are in course of subdivision, and preliminary steps have been taken toward subdividing 2220 acres belonging to six societies.

Vienna Now Crossed Off From Tourists' Itinerary

Enormous Increase in Prices Discourages Travel and Empties Hotels and Shops

VIENNA, March 10 (Special Correspondence)—Only a few weeks ago Vienna was crowded with tourists and strangers. Every room in the hotels was occupied and every seat in the trains was taken. Restaurants and shops were full of customers.

Today the hotels are nearly empty, express trains arrive with fewer than a score of passengers, and the shops have no customers.

The riots of Dec. 1 caused a general exodus of visitors. It was not agreeable to be attacked on the street or to have your room in a hotel plundered, consequently people who had no urgent business to detain them left Vienna for more peaceful resorts.

In the ordinary way they would doubtless have come back very soon, but in the meantime an enormous increase in the cost of living had set in. The municipality imposed heavier taxes on the hotels and prices of rooms went up enormously. The shopkeepers, too, demanded far higher prices than would be paid even in New York or London. Vienna is no longer a cheap city to live in; prices are nearly up to the world parity and in some cases have gone even beyond it. It is to these conditions that the empty hotels and shops are due more than to the December riots.

Fares Greatly Increased

There were 16,000 fewer strangers in Vienna in January than in December, although the figure for that month was the lowest recorded last year. In 1921 no fewer than 404,103 visitors came to Vienna, as against 382,048 in 1920. The bulk of these came from the neighboring countries—Czecho-Slovakia, Jugo-Slavia and Hungary. Germans, Dutch and Rumanians also came in large numbers. There were 7081 Americans, nearly twice the number of 1920. Most of the Americans came in July and August. There were remarkably few people from the provinces, but this, no doubt, was due to the low value of the Austrian crown, and also because living in Vienna was much more expensive than the provincial towns.

New railway tariffs went into effect on Dec. 1 and fares were greatly advanced. The volume of travel has greatly decreased in consequence, especially as regards first-class passengers and the express trains. The Ostend "train de luxe" recently came into Vienna with only seven passengers. Instead of a daily service, this train is now running only twice a week.

The breaking up of Austria and the depreciation of the currency attracted a crowd of foreigners to Vienna. It was like the rush to a bankrupt sale. Everybody came hoping to secure bargains. The low value of the crown made railway fares very cheap and the government subsidies on foodstuffs rendered living inexpensive for foreigners, so that buyers came from all parts of the world. Gradually popular feeling began to be roused against these strangers; they were accused of profiteering and trying to buy up Vienna. The extravagant display of luxury in the fashionable hotels and restaurants tended to excite the poorer classes and culminated in the rioting of Dec. 1.

New conditions now prevail. Hotel charges and the prices of goods have risen so high that strangers are rather repelled than attracted by Vienna. A cab from the station to the hotel costs 4000 or 5000 crowns, more than a thousand times the pre-war tariff. The taxicabs are now standing in long lines, idle, because the public cannot and will not pay such inordinate prices.

Hotel Prices Exorbitant

The price of a room in a first class hotel is anywhere from 5000 to 40,000 crowns a day; 40 per cent of which goes to the municipality. The same tax is even imposed on the charge for heating rooms and there is also a tax of 10 per cent on the cost of meals. It is therefore not surprising that the hotel people declare they are being ruined through such high taxation. The cost of repairs and renewal of furniture and equipment is prohibitive. An ordinary window curtain costs 20,000 crowns, a sheet 40,000 crowns, a small towel 8000 crowns, a toilet service 25,000 crowns, and an ordinary water glass 800 crowns. As for buying furniture, that is entirely out of the question. A good carpet now costs nearly a million crowns.

Such extravagant prices, together with the absence of foreigners, have brought complete stagnation in the trade of Vienna. The fashionable shops are selling nothing. The Viennese cannot pay the prices demanded and there are no tourists. Nevertheless, the shopkeepers insist upon keeping up their inordinately high prices. Further they irritate the rare stranger who may happen to come in, by saying that their price after all is only so many dollars, or so many pounds, and they are greatly surprised to learn that the article offered can be bought cheaper in New York or London. With all their artistic skill and fine taste, the Viennese in the past were never good business people, and they remain the same today.

The White Woman Governor of the Island of Badu



Mrs. Zahel and Her Two Native Councillors Examining a Prisoner, Charged With Smuggling Liquor Into the Island

PROBABLY few people know that the Island of Badu, in the Torres Straits, has for its administrator a woman. A little woman, Mrs. Zahel is possessed of nerve, energy and startling alertness. For many years she has lived alone on the island, acting as magistrate, governor, teacher, and religious leader. By her commanding personality, her tactfulness, and her notable administrative abilities, tempered by true womanly kindness, she has accomplished a work of which any woman might well be proud.

When, after the passing of the Abbriginal Protection Act, nine years ago, the Queensland Government asked Mrs. Zahel to accept the post of administrator, she recognized at once the need of introducing many stern reforms. The most important of these was the ban put upon the importation of alcoholic drinks and spirits, and the keeping away of all undesirables by allowing no one to land without her consent. It is rare indeed, however, that Mrs. Zahel finds it necessary to take advantage of this latter regulation.

It may be added that Mrs. Zahel is the widow of a solicitor, and her legal knowledge stood her in good stead in organizing a native police force and a police court.

One remarkable achievement has been the fact that the island has been made self-supporting, all the natives being encouraged to work. The island has few industries, yet everybody on Badu is a worker, engaged either in pearl or tortoise shell gathering or, in the case of women, in basket, mat, or lace making.

The photograph shows Mrs. Zahel and her two native councillors examining a prisoner. He was arrested for attempting to smuggle liquor into the island.

PROHIBITION HELPED BY DISAGREEMENT IN BREWING TRADE

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 8—To attempt to "rob the poor working man of his beer" has been traditionally regarded as one of the most heinous offenses in the British Isles. The manual worker is popularly supposed to be unable, without his "glass," to cope with his daily task. The idea, of course, is quite erroneous. Experience shows that alcoholic liquor does not conduce to sustained effort or good work, but quite the reverse. This is proved by the fact that a large and growing number of the working classes, especially in the organized Labor movement, are total abstainers. But a concerted boycott of beer, such as is now proceeding, among the dockers of London, Manchester, and other ports is something new. The motive and object of the movement are not to further the cause of temperance, but its immediate effect is that less beer is being consumed for the time being at all events.

While the price of all alcoholic drinks has gone up enormously, wages in the brewing trade have been kept down, the conditions of employment cause much dissatisfaction, and the quality of beer is said to have deterioriated. A demand from the brewers for a reduction of wages was the last straw. The Transport and General Workers Union promptly organized a boycott of beer, "because of the trade's scandalous profiteering and its attempt to depress the economic standards of men and women employed in the industry." A statement issued by Mr. Bevin, secretary of the union, says:

"In conjunction with other unions we have received demands for reductions of wages for members employed in the brewing industry. The argument usually advanced in most other industries is that the prices have fallen and the demands for reductions are based on that issue. This cannot be said of the brewery trade. The selling price has been kept at the maximum level, while, at the same time, the great brewing interests, in order to keep up their profits, have been lowering the standard of life of the workpeople engaged in it. They have been taking advantage of the state of unemployment to press down wages, and we have to teach the capitalists that a strike is not our only weapon."

"The beer boycott," Mr. Bevin continues, "has been most encouraging, and what we want is to compel the brewers, while the price of beer remains at its maximum, to restore the wages taken off the workpeople. Ninety-nine brewery companies alone in this country in 1921 made a net profit of £5,962,138. Is a reduction of wages in the industry justified?

In a counter statement, the chairman of Boddington's brewery deplores that the working man cannot afford to buy sufficient beer to meet his "reasonable requirements." People who asked why the price of beer was so high could be told that there could be no cheaper beer until there was a reduction in the amount of duty now payable on it. The duty today stood at £5 per barrel, compared with 7s. 9d. in pre-war days. A reduction of a halfpenny per pint would mean a reduction of 24s. per barrel, and if such a reduction were made, the the whole of the profits of Boddington's and other breweries would be swallowed up and many thousands of pounds in addition.

MR. FORBES HEARS LOCAL BUREAU CASE

WASHINGTON, April 3—Conditions in the Boston district of the Veterans Bureau were discussed today at a conference between Dr. A. E. Brides, district manager, and Director Forbes of the bureau.

Dr. Brides was called to Washington, according to Director Forbes, because of complaints against the efficiency of the administration of the Boston office.

SUGAR INDUSTRY PROVES COSTLY TO THE SOVIET

WIESBADEN, March 14 (Special Correspondence)—The Russian and German newspapers publish an account of the formation of a sugar trust by the Moscow Government established at Kieff, the capital of Ukrania. Some idea of the undertaking can be obtained from a work published by the Soviet authorities, entitled "Program and Report of the Central Sugar Works at Kieff for the Year 1921." The object of this trust is to improve the output of one of the most flourishing pre-war industries of Russia.

The total production of the refineries amounted to 1,165,000 poods—(a pood being 16 kilos)—in 1920, entailing an expenditure of 2,000,000,000 Ukranian rubles, 200,000 ells of textile products, 50,000 poods of salt, in addition to 1,500,000 poods of sugar.

The solution of this enigma is to be found in the conditions under which productive works are carried out under the Bolshevist régime and a brief statement will explain the situation.

In the spring of 1921, according to the report of Professor Voliak of Kieff, definite orders were issued to the sugar refining factories to plant a specified quantity of beetroot. On the arrival of the reports of the season from the refineries in question, the Centrale at Kieff learned with great satisfaction that keen competition had existed among the various plantations, and that the quantity of beet root planted exceeded the amount specified. These reports, after being duly verified, were confirmed by the inspectors, and the government forwarded money, manufactured goods, etc., to the refineries in proportion to the acreage sown. Some time after the entomological department caused some consternation at the Centrale sugar refineries by stating that on the face of it the alleged damage wrought to the crops must have been a pure invention. Accordingly when an inquiry was held it transpired that the stories had been invented in order to obtain more manufactured goods, and that only 64,000 hectares had been brought under cultivation instead of 200,000.

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REPARATION BILL CALLED TOO HIGH

British Meeting Appeals for Easier German Terms

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 8—Since the signing of the Peace Treaty at Versailles many meetings, promoted by important organizations and addressed by influential persons of practically all shades of political thought, have been held in Great Britain protesting against certain features of the settlement and calling for their alteration, on the ground that they do not represent British opinion. The point against which most criticism has been directed is that of the payments demanded from Germany, which, it is urged, are excessive and impossible.

At a great meeting held in the Central Hall, Westminster, recently, Lord Parmoor, an enthusiastic worker for peace and on behalf of the victims of war, Earl Beauchamp, K. G., Mr. A. G. Gardiner (late editor of The Daily News), Professor Pigou (Cambridge), Mr. H. N. Brailsford, a journalist who has traveled extensively in Europe since the armistice, and Mr. Arthur Ponsonby (son of Queen Victoria's private secretary), sought to show how the unity of Europe might be restored, and insisted that without unity and solidarity, the resurrection of old friendships and the resumption of former economic intercourse, there could be no real prosperity and happiness. They pleaded that a drastic revision of the Peace Treaty, especially of the reparation terms, was essential to the financial and industrial recovery of the nations.

From Sig. Nitti's new book, "Peaceless Europe," was quoted an outspoken passage, which is indeed a remarkable pronouncement from an erstwhile Prime Minister of Italy and a former member of the Supreme Council of Europe;

"The peace treaties are the most bare-faced denial of all the principles which the entente powers declared and proclaimed during the war. Not only so, but they are a fundamental negation of President Wilson's famous fourteen points, which are supposed to constitute a solemn pledge, not only with the enemy, but with the democracies of the whole world."

Professor Pigou dwelt on the fact that though the allied statesmen pledged themselves to limit their reparation claim against Germany to civilian damage, soldiers' pensions had been included on the ground that when demobilized they became civilians; and thus the amount of the reparations had been trebled. The indemnity nominally totaled £6,600,000,000. The United Kingdom owed to the United States about £1,000,000,000. To the United Kingdom and the United States France owed about £1,300,000,000 and Italy about £900,000,000. Under the new settlement Germany was to pay annuities of from £150,000,000 to £300,000,000.

The present deplorable state of Europe Mr. Gardiner attributed to the failure of human statemanship. At Versailles the powers were confronted by two courses: one put before the world by President Wilson, and the other that of French militarism. France won because Great Britain put her weight on that side.

Believing that without the economic restoration of Russia and recognition of the Soviet Government, no real advance could be made in the revival of European civilization, the meeting, by unanimous resolution, urged the British Government to take the lead in recognizing the Soviet Government, and to grant Dr. Nansen's request for immediate and adequate relief. Mr. Brailsford spoke of the short-sightedness and wickedness of allowing Europe's richest granary to disappear and its most fertile territory to remain uncultivated.

MAINE TO INCREASE ITS NATIONAL GUARD

AUGUSTA, Maine., April 3—When all the organizations allotted Maine under the National Defense Law are complete, the State will have a force of 4800 officers and men. The strength of the Guard at the present time is approximately 109 officers and 1830 enlisted men. Adjutant-General Hadley has been authorized by the War Department to recruit during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, two more companies of coast artillery and one battalion of field artillery. One company of coast artillery is at present being recruited at Portland and another just formed at Brunswick.

The Field Artillery Regiment has been designated the one hundred and fifty-second Field Artillery. The First Battalion, with batteries located at Houlton, Presque Isle, Caribou and Ft. Fairfield, has been mustered into the service. Much rivalry has existed in these towns during recruiting, with the result that all four were mustered in at the same time. It is expected that the National Guard of Maine will be up to 100 per cent authorized strength by May 1.

BUSINESS LAW CLASS TO START FOR WOMEN

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 27—Women are to be taught how to make contracts, the legal mysteries of bank checks, notes and investments, how leases and mortgages are drawn, inheritance regulations and other simple fundamentals in law in a course which the College of the City of New York will open on April 8.

The lectures are to be given for two hours each on two evenings a week, from April 18 to June 8, by Miss Helen Elizabeth O'Brien.

The purpose of the course is not to prepare women for the practice of law, but to explain how these laws affect the personal affairs of the woman in the home or the woman in business. It is hoped that the lectures will give the women insight into the legal regulations and procedure of the community in which they live, thereby teaching them to avoid complications and difficulties and showing them the need to secure competent legal advice when necessity demands.

Maine Town Sees Its First Motorcar

Ice on Lake Makes Trip to Chesuncook Possible

CHESUNCOOK, Me., April 3 (Special Correspondence)—This little hamlet saw its first automobile one day last week when a party of five men, including a guide, arrived here from Greenville in a high-powered machine. The trip here was made possible by the ice on Chesuncook Lake, the last 17 miles being made over this. The running time from Greenville to this place, a distance of 60 miles, was two hours and 45 minutes, which was considered remarkable time in view of conditions.

PROGRESS NOTED OF COOPERATION

News Comes From Europe, Asia, the Americas and Tropics

MANCHESTER (Special Correspondence)—From Europe, Asia, and the Americas, from the arctic circle and the tropics, the news of cooperation's steady progress continues to find its way to the headquarters of the British cooperative movement.

In the Philippine Islands, for instance, cooperation under the auspices of the government has developed considerably. During a period of four years ending December, 1920, no less than 518 credit societies were formed. These societies work on the Schultz-Delitsch share capital plan, each share being at the value of 2 pesos (4s.). The voting in the societies is by members and not by shares, the government being absolutely in the hands of the former, and the management in those of a board of five democratically elected directors. While no government authority is imposed on these societies, the Government, in order to stimulate, advise and guide the movement, bears the expense of a chief agent or registrar who, with a staff of 18 rural credit agents, including one woman, has the responsibility for the organization of the societies. The woman agent, it is interesting to note, receives exactly the same emoluments and bears the same responsibilities as her male colleagues. By its vigilance this staff prevents illegal acts on the part of the societies and keeps them generally on the right track, and also encourages backward and halting members.

The first cooperative societies in Japan were established about 1892, chiefly at the instigation of Viscounts Shinagawa and Hirata. In 1900 a law was promulgated regulating the formation of cooperative societies, since when the growth of cooperation has been steady. Today there exist more than 13,000 societies established in more than 12,000 cities and villages. In many localities several societies are to be found, while in others there are none. Considering that the movement is only 20 years old the distribution of societies cannot be said to be unsatisfactory. The future of the movement depends largely on the formation of strong unions, and on closer cohesion amongst the societies themselves, so that they will be in a better position to exercise a strong influence over the industries and agriculture of the nation.

Of the different types of society, credit societies are the most numerous, being of great utility to the peasants and artisans. Societies for the purchase of requisitions come next, fertilizers being chiefly purchased. Societies for sale and production have not yet made much headway. The cooperative storage of agricultural produce is subsidized by the Government, and there is good reason for hoping that development in this direction will prove beneficial to agriculturists. Distributive societies have only more recently made progress, especially in the urban centers, partly as a result of the high cost of living, and partly as a result of the awakening of commerce. This branch of the movement has been materially aided by the Government, and its future will no doubt be flourishing.

The Government exempts cooperative societies from the tax on business transactions and from income tax, and it gives facilities to societies willing to undertake contracts. The Japanese army, for instance, contracts with cooperative societies for the supply of grain, rice, hay, and other requisites.

In Algeria and Tunis, also, cooperation is making headway. The movement, according to A. Daudé-Bancel, a prominent North American cooperator, sprang from the efforts of the French democrats who were deported to Algeria at the time of the reaction following the fall of the Second Republic. As soon, too, as railways were established in Algeria, large numbers of the workers, who had come from France set to work to establish cooperative societies, which were, however, only open to railway employees. The customs officials also displayed great zeal for cooperation, and educated Arabs have in many localities, in conjunction with French, Spanish and Italian colonists, become managers of the cooperative societies which have been established.

LITTLE ENTENTE AND POLES AGREE

Accord Is Reached for Purpose of Genoa Conference

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 14—When, after the conference at Bucharest, M. Nintchitch, the Jugo-Slav Foreign Minister, announced to the world that it was no longer appropriate to speak of the Little Entente, but reference must now be made to a "Quadruple Alliance" of the states concerned, it came as a great surprise. Then came the statement of Minister Skirmunt, from Poland, denying the existence of an agreement between Poland and the Little Entente, and it was clear that M. Nintchitch had anticipated unduly the future development of affairs by speaking about a "Quadruple Alliance" between Poland and the states comprising the Little Entente.

Recently, Count Lasocki, the Polish Ambassador in Vienna, granted an interview which throws complete light upon the present position of this problem. The Ambassador, in the first place, denied that there was any question of a political alliance between Poland and the Little Entente, or of the formation of any "Quadruple Alliance." It is only a question of an approach on the part of Poland toward the states comprising the Little Entente, actually only to Tzecho-Slovakia and Jugo-Slavia, as a Polish-Rumanian alliance already exists. The Ambassador laid particular stress upon the circumstance that Poland had no share whatever in the political conversations between Dr. Benes and M. Nintchitch at Bratislava.

On the other hand, an economic uniformity, especially with a view to a joint entry into the Genoa Conference, had been attained. That meant an economic agreement on the part of a group of nations numbering over 70,000,000 people.

Count Lasocki consequently corroborated M. Skirmunt's statement, but he made the present position of the problem much clearer. According to him it is not a political quadruple alliance, but an economic quadruple agreement with the restricted object of a joint entry into the Genoa Conference.

If all these announcements are compared it will be seen that there is neither a quadruple alliance nor a quadruple agreement, in the sense of international treaties. But there is a fundamental agreement on the part of those four states solely for the purpose of the Genoa Conference. This agreement is not only economic, but necessarily and obviously also political.

At Bucharest and Bratislava the bases of joint political action were agreed upon, at Belgrade the same course will be taken as regards economic questions, and shortly before the Genoa Conference the results of the preliminary deliberations will be collated to establish the definite line of joint action at Genoa. All this, of course, will only hold good if the ministerial crisis in Poland does not bring about a complete change of tactics, if M. Skirmunt remains Foreign Minister, or failing this, if his successor at least follows his policy as regards Genoa.

CANADIAN ORGAN FOR FRANCE

ST. HYACINTHE, Que. (Special Correspondence)—One of the most interesting export orders received by a Canadian manufacturer was recently booked by a firm in this city. It was for an organ to be installed in Paris, France, next September, and is important in that it is the first instrument of the kind to be shipped from this continent to Europe. The organ has three manuals, 40 stops and over 3000 pipes.

CLEVELAND PLANS LAKE PIERS

CLEVELAND, O., April 3—Freight and passenger piers to cost $800,000 erected on the lake front west of East Ninth Street will be started this spring by the Detroit & Cleveland Navigation Company, if terms can be made with the city, Harvey D. Goulder, attorney for the company, announces.

CERTIFICATE TO BUILD MAINE ROAD IS SOUGHT

WASHINGTON, April 4—The Eastern Maine Railroad applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission today for a certificate allowing it to build a new line of railroad in Aroostook, Hancock and Penobscot counties, Maine, the line to be 128 miles long with branches. The road will run from Houlton, Me., to Bancroft, a point on the Maine Central Railroad with which the new line will have a junction. The road also proposes to build a branch three miles long to the international border.

A supplemental application to build a new line 13.3 miles long in Penobscot County in connection with the proposed construction of the Eastern Maine also was filed today by the Mattawamkeag & Eastern.

MR. HOOVER URGES LABOR EFFICIENCY

That and Elimination of Waste Given as Building Needs

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 4—"We can cheapen the cost of construction and have abundant housing for all the needs of this country, if we eliminate waste in the building industry and obtain efficiency in labor," said Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, to the National Conference here today. Mr. Hoover declared himself in favor of organized Labor, but opposed to restriction on individual output.

"Efficiency in industry is more important to the nation than the margins of profit or the rates of wages, over which we do most of our quarreling," he said. "The volume of employment is not increased by restriction upon effort. The absolute contrary is the case. The standard of living of all the people is the simple quotient of the commodities and services we produce. The more we cheapen the production of a commodity the larger the number of people who can obtain it. Restriction upon effort in the building trades simply reserves the better class of buildings and of homes to the better-to-do fraction of our people.

"Any justification of those employers opposed to organized Labor would disappear at once if Labor used its organization to promote the best effort of its members."

Waste of materials is our national economic crime, said Mr. Hoover. He declared that a prime reason for the high cost of building is the lack of generally recognized standards and the wasteful range of varieties and sizes of almost every component that enters into construction. He recommended a "pure food law" to be applied to lumber, establishing brands that would be standard throughout the country.

COLLEGE AWARD FOR ROADS ESSAY

NEW YORK, April 3 (Special Correspondence)—All reasonable expenses and tuition for a four years' course at any university or college are announced by the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce for the high school student who writes the best essay on "How Good Roads are Developing My Community." Universities will handle the tests in 32 states while state educational authorities will have charge of them elsewhere.

POLITICAL UNITY SEEN FOR CHINA

Dr. Ferguson Believes Shantung Agreement Helpful

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 4—China, the storm center of many of the Washington Conference on the Limitation of Armament sessions, is now ready for real development as a result of the Conference, it is declared by Dr. John C. Ferguson, official advisor to the President of China, in a statement received by a high official here yesterday. Dr. Ferguson acted as advisor to the Chinese delegation during the Conference and has just returned to Peking, where he has found gratification over the fact that for the first time the country has had a chance to state her case fully to the world and the embarrassing circumstances under which she has been laboring are appreciated.

"The best results of the Washington Conference on the Limitation of Armaments as far as China is concerned," Dr. Ferguson said, "is that China has had an opportunity to state her case to the world for the first time in an international conference. The world now knows of all the disabilities under which China has been laboring. A distinguished statesman told me at the Conference that it was a wonder China had any government at all, considering the humiliating circumstances which now had become evident to the world for the first time.

"The conference endeavored to relieve China of some of these difficulties. It didn't do all that China wished to have done or all of that which mere sense of justice would have dictated, but at least a start has been made in restoring to China her political and financial autonomy."

Dr. Ferguson is a keen supporter of the four-power pact, which, he says, ensures an era of peace in the Pacific for at least 10 years. It is his belief that at the end of the 10-year period, China will be able to establish for itself a stable and efficient government.

The Shantung agreement with Japan also will be a big factor in Chinese progress, Dr. Ferguson declares. Particularly is this so in that it assures the attainment of political unity.

"There is every prospect," he states, "of political unity being established in China as soon as outside pressure is relieved, and this relief is now made certain by the agreement executed regarding Shantung."

Dr. Ferguson denied that the difficulties between North and South China would result in a division of the nation. Each faction, he said, is struggling for supremacy of the whole. The present disturbances may be regarded as healthy signs of a new political life taking the place of the former stagnation.

WATERWAYS PROJECT TREATY CONSIDERED

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 4—President Harding, it became definitely known today, is ready to take up with the Canadian Government in the near future, the question of the framing of a treaty relative to the St. Lawrence-Great Lakes waterways project.

This information came right on the heels of the maneuver in Congress last week by the opponents of the scheme, who tried to block the project by making large appropriations for rivers' development.

Several of the leading advocates of the St. Lawrence waterway, among prominent Senators and Representatives from the northwest, conferred with the President on the matter, and after a full discussion the way was said to be cleared for the President to proceed with negotiations.

The western section of Canada favors the scheme as enthusiastically as does the northwestern region of the United States. Mr. Mackenzie King, Premier of Canada, therefore is depended on to use his full influence in favor of a treaty as soon as he feels himself strong enough to tackle an international program of such dimensions.

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 4—The Great Lakes-St. Lawrence deep water route to the ocean would be a potent factor in solving the trade and unemployment problems of the world, declared Maj. Alexander C. Lewis of the Ontario Deep Waterways Commission, in an address here today.

"Both Canada and the United States have made the mistake of devoting themselves too exclusively to railroad development and neglecting water transportation," he said.

Major Lewis said it cost $5.40 to bring a ton of crockery 2400 miles in a ship from London to Montreal and $11.50 to send it the remaining 300 miles by rail to Toronto.

"We must make the railways feeders of heavy, slow freight to the waterways," he said. "Let the railways carry the fast package freight that can stand the high rate. Cooperation, not competition, should be our aim."

EDUCATORS TO MEET IN LOUISVILLE

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 4—Educators of international prominence are on the program for addresses before the International Kindergarten Union, which convenes here April 24, for a convention lasting one week. Among these are Miss Lillian B. Poor, Boston; Miss Ella R. Boyce, Pittsburgh; Miss Edna D. Baker, Chicago; Miss Margaret A. Trace, Cleveland; Miss Caroline W. Barbour, Superior, Wis.; Miss Patty S. Hill, Teachers College, N. Y.; Donald Robertson, Chicago, and Miss Julia Wade Abbott of the Bureau of Education, Washington.

STEEL INDUSTRY AIDED BY 'DRY' LAW

Labor Turnover Decreases, Efficiency Increased

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 4—Marked benefits from prohibition are reported in the steel business by E. J. Buffington, president of the Illinois Steel Company, who also supervises the Gary (Indiana) works of the United States Steel Corporation.

"Our employees report for work with greater regularity, resulting in a decrease of our 'labor turnover,'" Mr. Buffington said. "The average efficiency of employees has increased; personal injuries at the mills have decreased and the average economic condition of employees' families is improved."

"In our opinion this is mainly the result of prohibition."

John V. Farwell, president of John V. Farwell Company of this city, one of the west's large wholesale dry goods houses, commenting on the same subject, said:

"Our observation as to the effects of prohibition comes to us mostly through our very large number of traveling men who visit practically all sections of this country. Their almost unanimous opinion is that since prohibition has gone into effect the retail merchants have sold larger quantities of dry goods, clothing and house furnishing goods, where formerly the purchase money went to liquor. Our company believes this to be true. Of course there are bad effects from people disregarding the prohibition law and the consequent disregard of all law that may result."

MEDICAL LIBERTY BILL TURNED DOWN

The Massachusetts Senate this afternoon accepted the adverse report of the Committee on Public Health on the Optional Vaccination bill, proposing that the compulsory feature of the existing law relative to vaccination of pupils in the public schools of the Commonwealth be removed.

Senator Frederick Butler of Lawrence moved to take the bill from the table, where it has rested for some days. He moved that the bill itself, introduced by the Medical Liberty League, be substituted for the committee's report, which was "leave to withdraw." This the Senate refused to do by a vote of 21 to 11. The report was then accepted on a voice vote.

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Philippine Night Gowns and Envelope Chemise — Every stitch taken by hand and elaborately hand embroidered in beautiful designs. Each.. 2.98

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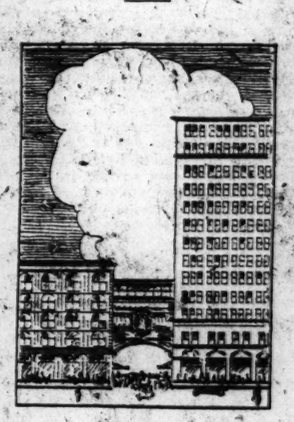
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In other words, sales that help along the thrift idea in a positive way.

We take every group of merchandise and compare it carefully with similar merchandise all around New York.

This is quite a task, but we do it because we want to state the facts correctly.

Sale events move rapidly during Wanamaker Week. If you are interested, *watch*.

How Marguerite Lahey Washes and Mends Old Books and Makes Them Beautiful



Upper Left—The delicate process of tying the leaves of a rare, old book so that they willl hold for many years. Miss Lahey, herself, designed the frames on which she is working

Upper Right—Pressure on very old books must be very carefully applied or the brittle pages will be embossed or broken

Lower—Miss Lahey tooling the back of a costly modern volume

AN eleventh century testament has found its way into the library of an American collector. Its old oaken leather binding being almost destroyed by time, it was decided to give it a new coat to conform as far as possible with the spirit of the work. This important work was intrusted to Miss Marguerite D. Lahey of New York City.

The book is the Gospel according to St. John, written and engrossed laboriously by hand in the Latin text and illuminated in the same manner by an Anglo-Saxon monk in England. With the coming of William the Conqueror and the seizure of the Saxon monasteries by his victorious soldiers, many of the most precious things in the country found their way to France. This volume was found in the library of the Cathedral of Beauvais, Northern France.

Miss Lahey has bound this book in undyed levant morocco over oak boards in order to give it the old ivory-like finish of the original. The tooling is singularly beautiful, involving many hours of close and engrossing work. Cord fermoirs are attached as in the original.

A Book for King George

Another interesting piece of binding, this time for a modern work, was that ordered by the American Chamber of Commerce for their book entitled, "Chronicles of One Hundred Years of the New York Chamber of Commerce." This commission was completed by Miss Lahey and the book presented to His Majesty, George of England through Ambassador John R. Davis by John J. Waterbury. The book now rests in the library at Buckingham Palace and is bound in brown levant morocco with gold and blind tooling on the cover. On the front and back are the Royal Coat of Arms and in the dentelle are the emblems of the three principalities, England, Ireland and Scotland, the Rose, Thistle and Shamrock, carefully tooled in gilt. Inside the center of the doublure, or folded over portion of the cover, is the coat of arms of the American Chamber of Commerce.

"The Chronicles of the Reign of Charles, Ninth" by Prosper Merrimee, is an old and rare item which also received a new coat in Miss Lahey's atelier. It has been rebound in brown and purple levant, the colors of royalty, and tooled on the cover and doublure with the fleur de lis and crown. The tooling in this example is remarkable for its brilliancy. This lasting brilliancy results from the use of only the finest beaten gold leaf. "This gilding," stated Miss Lahey, "should last indefinitely."

"Les Etrennes François," a dainty French gift book, written by De Petity in the eighteenth century, was also rebound in the Du Barry rose color on levant morocco with the doublure in white. The tooling and gilding is in the straight lines of the Regency period and daintily effective.

Many Years of Art Study

When asked if the art of bookbinding presented an attractive occupation for women, Miss Lahey replied that, "One has to give up everything of a social or family nature in order to be a success at this most exacting of crafts. Even after several years at art schools acquiring the foundation of drawing, painting, color and design, I have studied for a long time with many masters in Europe in order to equip myself to accomplish what I have been able to."

According to Miss Lahey, the art of bookbinding requires, in addition to artistic feeling and perception, a knowledge of the use and care of tools and machines, some of which exact no small degree of muscular strength to operate.

It is generally an old book, a book rare and precious, known for its scarcity and "collector" value, which comes to Miss Lahey for repair and rebinding. As a rule, if the first covering is sound, it is best to let well enough alone, for often enough these old bindings cannot be improved upon.

When the old covering is without importance or some years younger than the book itself, which sometimes happens, it is always better to rebind. The old binding may even be a menace, filled with mold, damp and mildew.

It is a far cry from the fifteenth century to the present day; therefore, in order to prepare an old book for its new coat, it has to be washed and mended. There are various ways of washing books. Most stains which are only on the surface will fade away under the action of heat and powdered alum. Grease yields to heat and some blotting paper applied with enthusiastic persistence. Damp, finger marks and inkstains need more violent treatment. Chlorine will take these out, but great care must be used to neutralize the effect of the acid after it has done its work, for the smallest amount left in the book will slowly disintegrate it.

After washing, re-sizing is necessary, for the washing and bleaching have taken most of the old sizing off, leaving the paper fragile, liable to easy tears and unprotected from damp and mildew.

The ancient binder beat his books with a heavy hammer, to get all the air out from between the pages and cause them to lie flat and close. Mechanical presses have long superseded the hammer, most of them in large commercial binderies being power driven, but in Miss Lahey's studio all her tools, implements, presses, etc., are operated by her own capable hands. The pressing expels the air and makes the book solid so that when it is closed, it is locked against the incursions of damp and dust. This pressure, however, must be most carefully and considerately done as the old pages of the book are brittle with years and such extra pressure would emboss, or break them up. In new books, too much pressure before the ink is safely hardened causes a false impression to form on the opposite page.

The Important End Papers

End papers, as the white blank leaves are called which are found at the beginning and end of some books before the title is reached, should be renewed, three at least are advised, so that the bookbinder may add his own imprimatur or other insignia and also that the book itself might have a better appearance. These papers are sometimes tinted, which adds to the decorative effect. Satin and parchment are sometimes substituted.

Associated with the end papers is the matter of leather joints. These are specially needed and advised in large quarto and folio volumes where the weight of the boards and leather causes extra strain. It is also well to have leather joints where a doublure is used, for the same reason. These joints are sewn with silk on account of its strength, durability and pliability; it will never cut through when the book is opened wide. The sewing done, the bookbinder knocks the back down on some hard surface to test the alignment of the signatures. The book is now put in a press and the interstices filled with hot glue. This glue is not allowed to harden until the desired convexity is obtained with a hammer. Some readers like a book perfectly flat while others desire a curved effect to the cover. This is done as described before the glue is dry and the cover put on. The book is now placed in the press between the backing boards. The press is tightened and the binder hammers the sections right and left over the backing boards and forming a groove in which the cover will lie. The book having been trimmed is now ready for the boards. The loose ends of the silken bands with which the book is sewed are raveled out and impregnated with paste. They are then laced through the holes pierced in the boards, drawn tight and the waste cut off. With each board put between pieces of tin, the whole book is subjected to enormous pressure.

The leather chiefly used in binding scarce and rare books is levant morocco. This is the skin of a South African goat which is of very pliable quality. The skins are tanned in France and not pared or "skived." The graining is accomplished in an operation called "plating" where the kind of grain desired is put on with an incised plate and crushing pressure. Smooth morocco is favored by some book collectors.

Tooling With Gold Leaf

The cover design to be tooled into the leather is first made on paper with the tools. The paper is then fastened to the leather surface, the tools are heated and the binder goes over the entire pattern carefully, stamping it through the paper into the leather. Thus the leather is tooled "blind," i. e. no gilding or any other color added, just the impression of the tool on the leather. Where gilding is to be done on the design, the leather is dampened and the design sized with albumen twice. When dry, the design is oiled and one or two layers of gold leaf put on and pressed down with cotton wool until the outlines of the design can be seen through the gold leaf. The tools are again heated and the design gone over with great care, each tool falling into its former mark. The heat stiffens the albumen which in turn "fixes" the gold where the tool has struck. The surplus gold leaf is taken off with a tool.

"Very few bookbinders," stated Miss Lahey, "do all their own work. One man will specialize on gilding, another on tooling and a third on forwarding. When I first started in my atelier in Paris, I used to adopt this method, sending out some detailed work to be done. The results never pleased me, therefore I made a special study of all departments of bookbinding myself and now do everything myself in my own studios, here and in Paris."

Cook County Forest Preserve Serves as Chicago's Playground

Picnicking, Hiking, Camping and Athletics for All in a Great Flower and Bird Sanctuary

Chicago, March 11 (Special)

THE city of Chicago is built on a long strip of flat land that lies between Lake Michigan and a wide belt of native forest diversified by streams, hills and stretches of untouched prairie. This fortunate location is eventually to make Chicago the playground city of the world. To the east is the lake shore with its crystal water and broad white beaches, extending from the wooded bluffs at the north to the marvelous sand dunes at the foot of the lake, with their strange silent spaces and giant forests. West of the city is the Forest Preserve District of Cook County, with miles of virgin timber, now preserved forever from encroachment. From one end of the county to the other, the forest land runs, almost paralleling the lake shore and encircling with its shaded groves the myriad miles of summer's burning city streets.

An Hour from Arcadia

The forest preserve furnishes to every resident of the city opportunity to get into the outdoor life at any time of the year. Any Chicagoan may get into his hiking clothes, sling his pack and pup tent over his shoulder, hook his pocket ax to his belt, jump on a street car and in an hour may be free in the native forest, the same now as it was when the Sauks and Pottawattomies ranged through it. He will find clear springs, rippling streams and wood for his campfire. He may follow the Indian trails for days and camp in a spot of different beauty every night as long as his bacon holds out, for no shooting is allowed in the preserve. It is a bird and wild animal refuge and a wild flower sanctuary.

Campers and hikers, however, are only a percentage of the users of the forest preserve. It is the weekly refuge, eight months of the year, for the city millions. On every holiday the picnickers pour into it for a day in the open, on the grass, under the big trees and beside the streams. Here they may taste the joys of real freedom in the untouched woodland. More than 4,000,000 picknicked in the preserve last year. Every provision that will not mar the natural aspect of the scenery is made for their comfort and pleasure. There are two 18-hole golf links as well as baseball grounds and other athletic fields in various parts of the preserve, so that those who seek a day of rest away from the city streets may find unbroken calm, and those who wish strenuous play may have any kind they wish.

Hubbard's First View

One of the first white men to leave a description of the Chicago forest country was Gurden Saltonstall Hubbard, a trader who visited the region before the city was thought of. He wrote:

"The prairie could be seen through the oak woods and, climbing a tree, I gazed in admiration on the first prairie I had ever seen. The waving grass, intermingled with a rich profusion of wild flowers, was the most beautiful sight I had ever gazed upon. In the distance the grove of Blue Island loomed up; beyond it the timber on the Des Plaines River, while, to give animation to the scene, a herd of wild deer appeared and a pair of red foxes emerged from the grass within gunshot of me. Toward Douglass Grove I saw the whitewashed buildings of old Ft. Dearborn sparkling in the sunshine, and our boats with flags flying and oars keeping time to the cheering boat song. I was spellbound and amazed at the beautiful scene before me."

Thus wrote Hubbard in 1818. It is not much like the view over Chicago now, but 23,000 acres of outer belt already has been set aside by the Cook County Forest Preserve District, and most of this forest land is just as it was when it was crossed by Hubbard and his couriers des bois. The remainder is being reclaimed and reforested in native hard woods and especially in trees that furnish food and refuge to birds and animals.

In view of the hundreds of miles of automobile roads built into the preserve, the springs cleared out, the artesian wells drilled, the trails blazed and the permanent camps located, it is hard to believe that the whole forest preserve project of Cook County is only seven years old. The reforestation plans are the work of Chief Forester Ransom E. Kennicott, who has been with the preserve since its beginning in 1915.

"We are planting black walnut, hickory, oak, hard maple and elms," said Mr. Kennicott. "These are all native trees. In addition we are restoring tracts of pine forest. Pine tracts above all are the chosen refugees of birds and animals. For the benefit of the birds we are also setting out a large proportion of the trees that furnish them food—mulberry, mountain ash and wild cherry."

Indian Village Sites

Mr. Kennicott has taken great care to preserve unchanged the sites of the many Indian villages about Chicago.

"It is almost proverbial that in the loveliest natural spots you will find Indian ruins," he said. "The Indians surpassed all savage races, you could almost say all races whatever, in their perception of the beauty of nature. Go into any district that remains in its primitive condition in our country and almost any spot of marked and unusual beauty of situation and prospect you will find was the site of an Indian village."

This is certainly true of the Cook County forest preserve. It is threaded by Indian trails, all of which lead not only by the most convenient routes through the forest, but which turn aside at all points where they can lead the hiker's feet to a sunny slope or to a vista of mighty tree trunks and purple distance and sky reflected in a murmuring stream.

Wild fowl innumerable find refuge in the preserve during the migrating seasons. There are a few deer and it is planned to increase their number. Preliminary organization has been effected for a zoological park which will be one of the largest in the world. It will be planned chiefly to show native animals as nearly as possible in wild state. Another project now under way is the arboretum, which will include specimens of every kind of native timber and shrubbery.

In the preserve the Boy Scouts have a permanent, all year round camp. The Girl Scouts also have a big camp. Camping parties of small groups and hikers alone or in pairs are everywhere in the preserve at all seasons. The city maintains a fresh air camp for 200 children, which is full from spring to fall, each child staying two weeks. There are to be more of these camps this summer and eventually Mr. Kennicott hopes to have a dozen of them in constant operation in different parts of the preserve.

Purification of Streams

A difficult problem for the preserve and a great educational work it is accomplishing is in the purification of streams. The Desplaines River, where it passes through the preserve, has been freed from sewage contamination so that about 10 miles of the stream are pure and clear for bathing. The streams that flow through the preserve are ideal for canoe trips and the preserve chiefs are establishing modern disposal plants and working hard to educate the adjoining communities to adopt clean methods and not dump their waste into the natural water courses, thus destroying for all purposes of enjoyment the greatest beauty of the landscape.

Chicago has two inestimable natural advantages, Lake Michigan and its tract of native forest to the west, and the city is showing the intelligence and purpose to make the most of both.



Thorn Creek, Just the Same Today as When the Indians Camped There



North Branch of the Chicago River in the Forest Preserve, an Untouched Wilderness a Few Miles North of the City

ART, MUSIC, THEATERS

Sam H. Harris on Relations of the Actors and the Producers

New York, March 30
Special Correspondent

THERE was nothing complex or complicated in connection with getting an interview with Sam H. Harris, president of the most powerful organization of theatrical managers in the history of the world. There was nothing mysterious, no posing, and no attitudinizing whatsoever. The three persons through whose hands I had to pass before getting to Mr. Harris, seemed to look upon their work as a labor of love, and the office boy, who had occasion to enter the office several times, did not find it necessary to adopt the air of the sycophant, nor was he afraid of Mr. Harris. His face lit up with genuine joy when asked to do something by his chief. Perhaps Mr. Harris' simplicity is one of the reasons for his being in the position he occupies.

A General Welfare Association

I told Mr. Harris that I was interested in the beginning of things and would like to know how the association that he represents was formed and for what purpose.

"We are an association of producers but we are not a producing association. There is no relationship or responsibility whatsoever as far as our productions or business association is concerned. We are individual in our enterprises and only collective for general welfare," he began.

"There had been several theatrical managers' organizations but they were usually made up of managers all across the country, and it was difficult to get anything accomplished in a concrete way. One day John Golden, Archie Selwyn, Arthur Hopkins, Lawrence Webber, George Broadhurst, and two or three others, met at luncheon and talked over the possibilities of forming an association which is now known at the Producing Managers Association.

"Many abuses had grown up across the country, such as varying prices for hauling, trucking, bill-posting, newspaper advertising, etc., and we felt that by joining hands we could eliminate a great deal of waste. But more important still was the fact that bills in Albany and Washington were constantly being put through that militated against the progress of the theater, and we felt that we needed representation there. We also felt that we needed an organization among the managers to meet in conferences with representatives of the Actors Equity Association."

Attitude Toward Equity

I asked Mr. Harris to tell me, if he cared to, what his attitude and the attitude of the Producing Managers Association is with regard to the Actors Equity Association.

Mr. Harris said, "I shall be very glad to tell you their attitude, and I believe I speak for the Producing Managers Association when I say that we welcome and believe in an actors' organization. As it is to the managers' interests to be organized, so also it is to the interest of the actor to be organized, and both actors and managers are improved by such organization.

"We managers do not, of course, believe in the closed shop. Theatrical productions are very expensive, and there might arise an occasion where we wish to discharge an actor, and the remainder of the company would refuse to play. It might close the theater indefinitely with great loss of money to the manager, as it takes several days for an actor to get up in a part."

I asked Mr. Harris if the Actors Equity Association had ever put the managers in such a position. He replied:

"No, but with the closed shop such a condition might arise. Personally I think that it will curtail production. Managers will not risk so much money on the uncertainties that might arise from a closed shop system. We would welcome a big actors' organization and we would make them a good proposition, offer them a good contract, etc."

As to Censorship

"Do you care to say anything Mr. Harris," I asked, "regarding the censorship that is being so much discussed these days"

"I shall be very glad to tell you," Mr. Harris replied, "my opinion and the opinion that prevails among the members of our association. I do not believe that a censorship will be found to be necessary. We have here in New York between 50 and 60 first class theaters and among that large number three or four have plays which are considered objectionable. I think that is not a very horrifying percentage and I am sure that the percentage is going to be decreased."

"Not one of those managers is likely to produce another objectionable play; public opinion is against it and he would consider the risk too great.

"The objectionable play is built for a certain fast New York audience, but it hasn't a chance on the road. The smaller cities resent having these plays sent to them, and as a business proposition they are poor investments. Such plays get a lot of quick advertising but the clean play has the long run and the long life.

"We have this under discussion daily at the Producing Managers' meetings and we believe that the theater is going to be cleansed from within. But if there is a choice of having one political censor, and a jury of 12 chosen from citizens, give me the jury of 12."

I asked Mr. Harris if his association had any artistic ideals that they stood for. He said "You must remember that we are not affiliated as producers, but I should like to say that we are all striving for the better thing in the theater. And we are all grateful for every artistic production that Mr. Belasco, Mr. Ames, Mr. Arthur Hopkins and others present. I myself am daily looking for a fine play and it cannot be too good art to suit me. And every manager that loves the theater feels the same way."

Mr. Harris on being asked how long he had been in the theatrical world, replied: "I used to be an errand boy back on the stage of Minor's old Bowery Theater and I have been in the theater ever since. I love it and my work better than anything and no money would induce me to go into any other business."

F. L. S.



Drawn from photograph by White

Sam H. Harris

Troccoli Paintings at Guild Gallery

Something of a sculptor's feeling for form is discoverable in the portraits by Giovanni Battista Troccoli, which are on view for a fortnight at the gallery of the Guild of Boston Artists. In posing his subjects he appears to be seeking the significant moment of arrested action. One woman has just taken a bunch of grapes from a dish of fruit poised on her left forearm; another touches a medallion in her corsage lightly with the fingers of one hand; a man sways a bit from side to side in trial attitudes, and finally is caught at an unconventional slant; a boy turns his head quickly and "holds it."

In "Lady with a Beaded Bag" one sees Mr. Troccoli's thorough-going craftsmanship at its best. Here is no manikin clothed in paint but a living figure, fully modelled, and with draperies that are musical in the use of line. Note in "The Yellow Jacket" that this painter never neglects to paint the subtle minor planes of the head carefully, yet in their due relation to the major planes. All the canvases prove that Mr. Troccoli is skilled in depicting all sorts of fabrics and textures.

CANADA EXCLUDES CHINESE STUDENTS

Dr. C. Tsur Appeals on Behalf of His Countrymen

MONTREAL, March 22 (Special Correspondence)—A strong plea for a modification of the immigration laws of Canada for the benefit of Chinese students was made by Chilien Tsur, Ph.D., Chinese Consul-General in Canada, in a public address in Montreal. Dr. Tsur said that China, though possessed of a population of over 360,000,000, was capable of supporting twice that number. "The Chinese Government is not at all in favor of Chinese labor going abroad," said Dr. Tsur. "We want our people to stay at home and develop our own country, and it is only because we want to learn something from foreign methods that we urge our students to go to American and Canadian and British universities. But while the present immigration laws of Canada stand as they are, China can never send her students to this country. The fact that no Chinaman can enter Canada without paying what I should call a 'poll tax' of $500, tends, in my opinion, to dishonor the country which I represent. I do not object to Chinese labor not being allowed to enter Canada. On the contrary, I think it is a disgrace that our workmen should come here at all; but I refer to students, the young men and women who want to come and learn your Canadian methods.

In the United States we have over 2000 students, about 5 per cent of which are women, and in Great Britain we have about 500. In China the vast majority of the governors of provinces, of ambassadors, of senators and of members of parliament are drawn from these returned students."

MERCHANDISE FAIR IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, April 4 (Special Correspondence)—A national merchandise fair will open in this city in August under the auspices of the National Association. Col. Michael Friedsam, president of B. Altman & Co., has accepted the chairmanship of the general executive committee.

Musical News and Reviews

Chamber Music in Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, April 2 (Special Correspondence)—The Chamber Music Association closed its season this afternoon with an admirable performance by the Rich-Kindler-Hammann Trio. The members are Dr. Thaddeus Rich, first violin; Hans Kindler, cello, and Ellis Clark Hammann, piano. The music they played was: Brahms, trio, opus 101 in C minor; Saint-Saëns, "Intermede" and menuet; Rachmaninoff, trio élégiaque, opus 9.

The Rachmaninoff work is most significant. Its vein, as the name indicates, is prevailingly solemn. The movements are three—"Moderato," "Quasi Variazone," "Allegro risoluto." At the outset the piano for many measures reiterates a chromatic sequence of four descending notes in plaintive cadence; the violin and the cello mount after that on a melodic stair of sweeping curves to a strong and stirring climax, while the echoes of the cadence are still heard below. The second movement opens in pensive moods; thereafter the piano has fast runs of oriental connotation, like soft flute music. Then, with the strings muted, the piano lowers its voice to a whisper. Again the pace is accelerated, the piano throwing off whirling arabesques and trills of filigree delicacy. At no point was Mr. Hammann's work upon the keyboard more remarkable than it was here. The bold attack for the last variation is as vigorous as if this were the finale for the whole work.

But the last movement, a brief one, is not less firmly declarative when its time comes, and after dynamic climaxes in which the violin reaches high into the empyrean of its register the theme of the first movement is poignantly resumed, and then the cello speaks the last low word of all. The playing assuredly would have had the composer's approval could he have been among the listeners.

Of course Brahms gave great delight—and how limpidly melodious he seemed! Not a phrase was angular or cryptic, and the first theme of the opening allegro was mellifluous as a Neapolitan ballad. The second movement, with its deft, quick percussions, the pizzicato following at the light heels of the muted prefatory measures, was so much liked that the musicians were obliged in deference to rise and bow again. There was a like continuing demonstration at the close of the last movement.

The best part of the easily heard contribution of Saint-Saëns was the sonorous unison of violin and cello in the minuet, against the running passage for the piano, giving way to brisk marcato effects and an exquisite cantabile. Mr. Hammann, who is an accompanist of the first order, has not in the many seasons we have heard him given more effective support to his associates. Not once did he allow his instrument to domineer—he never let himself—in that odious phrase anciently attaching to all pianists and organists—"preside at the keyboard." Instead, he gave way where he should, came forward as the message needed him, strove always to divine the intent of the creator of the music, and abstained from anything approaching an odious personal exploitation.

Dr. Rich led with the authority derivable from nearly 20 years of service as concert master of the Philadelphia Orchestra, and Hans Kindler, who has played all over the country, needs no eulogy of the elegance and technical resourcefulness he invariably discloses when he plays.

F. L. W.

Chicago Opera Company in San Francisco

SAN FRANCISCO, March 29 (Special Correspondence)—The Chicago Opera Company's San Francisco season opened March 26, and the fact that the public interest lies in the opera itself, rather than in any particular personality, was demonstrated when Mary Garden was unable to sing at her first scheduled appearance, and the audience of about 5000 people was given the choice of having their money refunded or of hearing Edith Mason in the rôle of Fiore, in "The Love of Three Kings. The management told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that not more than 10 ticket holders asked to have their money refunded. Miss Mason is deserving of the greatest praise for her work on this occasion. She stepped into the rôle on not more than two hours' notice, and while her method of acting is wholly unlike Miss Garden's, she made a most acceptable Fiora, Muratore was at his best as Avito.

The preceding night, the opening of the local season, was a triumph for Rosa Raisa, in the title rôle of "Aida," Eleanor Reynolds, the Amenris, was far more satisfactory vocally than she was convincing histronically.

New South Wales Orchestra in New Zealand

Special Correspondence

AUCKLAND, New Zealand, Feb. 28—New Zealand has had a second visit from the New South Wales State Orchestra, to the delight of music lovers. There is some hope that these visits will be regular affairs; if they are the standard of musical entertainment will be considerably raised.

The tour has not been a financial success, but the loss will not be great, and it is admitted in official circles in Sydney that if the orchestra had stayed at home during the "dog days," when attendance at concerts is small, the loss would have been much heavier. It must also be remembered that traveling costs a great deal in these days, and in New Zealand there are several centers to be visited.

The able conductor of the orchestra, Henri Verbrugghen, is about to sail for Europe from New Zealand on leave. His place will be taken by Alfred Hill, the New Zealand musician who has won fame as a composer.

In a farewell speech in Christchurch M. Verbrugghen said the orchestra was today stronger than ever. It was unique. He knew of no other that played together all the year round. It had done things which it was never expected to do. Australia was not like England or America, where there were hundreds of players ready to take up another's place at a minute's notice. It was only the cooperation of the members that had enabled so much to be done and he was certain no other orchestra had worked so hard.

Syracuse Music Festival Plans

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 26—An interesting program is announced for the annual music festival to be held May 8, 9 and 10, under the auspices of the Central New York Music Festival Association. The Cleveland Symphony Orchestra and a chorus of 300 voices will be heard at each performance, and on the final afternoon there will be singing by the school children's chorus of 400. Among the soloists will be Marguerite D'Alvarez, contralto, and Tito Schipa, tenor, of the Chicago Opera Company; Florence Easton, Metropolitan Opera Company, soprano; John Corigliano, violinist, and two Syracusans, Hallie Stiles and George Smith.

Music in Minneapolis

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 29 (Special Correspondence)—As the season draws to a close there seems to be a rising tide of musical entertainments of one sort or another in Minneapolis and St. Paul. In the latter city the Chicago Opera Company has concluded a very successful series of four performances, in which many of the leading members of the company participated. Mary Garden's interpretation of the rôle of Salome did not cause more than a mild flutter of interest. "Thais" with Garden in the title rôle and Dufranne as the young zealot; "Romeo and Juliet" with Edith Mason and Muratore playing the principal characters, and "Tannhäuser" completed the quartet of performances. The most striking feature in the "Tannhäuser" presentation was the really fine singing and acting of Joseph Schwarz as Wolfram. Raisa is not an ideal Elizabeth. Vocal opulence cannot compensate for character. Her conception of the part was almost farcical in its superficiality.

No other violinist heard this season has made quite the same strong impression as Erika Morini, who appeared with the orchestra last Friday. Miss Morini played the E-major Vieuxtemps concerto with striking success. As a piece of music this concerto is not calculated to stir very much enthusiasm. But a bit of ordinary music can be interpreted in a great manner and this is exactly what Miss Morini accomplished.

Rachmaninoff's second symphony was given a memorable reading by the orchestra. There was a lucidity in the development not before experienced here. Mr. Oberhoffer successfully stressed all the main avenues into which the imagination is led, a distinct achievement, where there is such a constantly shifting and elusive system of cross currents as is found in this work.

A visit from Selim Palmgren, the distinguished Finnish composer, was a feature of the concert last Sunday. Mr. Palmgren played a composition of his own that was heard for the first time anywhere. It is called a concerto for piano and orchestra, and the information is tendered that it is a modern, not a classic concerto. As a matter of fact it proved to be neither a classical nor a modern concerto; but rather a theme and variations in one movement, with the piano serving as an additional orchestral instrument. Mr. Palmgren imposed a handicap on this first performance by playing the piano part himself. He is not a very sympathetic performer, his limitations extending beyond the boundaries of technical deficiency. He is too placid, devoid of any imaginative ire, and as a consequence the composition suffered from an inadequate reading. In spite of this there is evidence of sound workmanship in the composition. The theme, stated by the orchestra at the opening, is a Finnish folk song andw ith this as the basis half a dozen variations are developed, with the orchestra playing the dominating rôle throughout. The work is of moderate length and has plenty of orchestral color; in fact Mr. Palmgren shows a remarkably clear insight into the possibilities of orchestral combinations in securing effects without attempting to attract attention by the use of something unusual.

In view of the many unauthorized statements that Emil Oberhoffer has resigned, it should be said that the leader of the Minneapolis orchestra, who has been continuously at the helm during the 19 years of its existence, has asked for and received a year's leave of absence. The Orchestral Association plans to bring a number of guest conductors for next season, while Mr. Oberhoffer is abroad studying and incidentally acting as conductor for some of the European orchestras. He will return. The Minneapolis orchestra is his by right of the builder. He understands the people here and has played an heroic part in the upbuilding of musical taste and culture in the northwest. His holiday has been well gained and has not been caused by any friction with the ruling body of the orchestra.

CHICAGO FILM CENSOR IS UPHELD BY COURT

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 4 — A decision handed down yesterday by the Appellate Court upholding Chicago's motion picture censor bureau, gives a setback to the exploitation of vice in film shown in Chicago for the alleged purpose of serving a moral end.

The film in question was refused a permit some time ago by the censor bureau. The producer took the case to court and won in the Circuit Court. On the city's appeal, however, he lost in the Appellate Court. The court decision reads, in part:

"It is obvious, from the character of the proposed picture as thus described, that it would be a question for the exercise of discretion and judgment as to whether it should be permitted to be publicly exhibited.

"It seems to be a picture which, under the tenuous claim of having a moral purpose, is in fact devised to make money through the appeal to prurient curiosity.

"We find no abuse of the direction vested in the chief of police in his refusal to grant a permit to exhibit this picture. Rather the record shows that the discretion was wisely exercised."

AMERICAN INFLUENCE GROWS IN ANATOLIA

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 2—Newspaper, organs of the Nationalist Government in Angora assert that some Americans are among the capitalist groups who have approached the government of Kemal Pasha to obtain concessions in Anatolia to exploit mines and forests, to obtain raw materials, introduce agricultural machinery and establish clothing and shoe factories.

The Minister of Public Works of the Angora Government has informed newspapers there that American capitalists have proposed to construct two railway lines, one from Samsoun to the Persian frontier, passing Erivan and Van and the other extending from Mossul to Bitlis. These offers, he said, had been accepted by the ministry, but not finally authorized.

Some of the mining concessions now sought by the American capitalists were granted by the Sublime Porte to nationals of France and Great Britain, but the government of Kemal Pasha had annulled them.

Agents of European governments here are anxiously watching the expansion of American influence in Anatolia, which they consider a serious menace to their interests.

IRISH CIVIC GUARD TO REPLACE POLICE

DUBLIN (Special Correspondence)—The Irish Civic Guard is the title to be given to the new body which will replace the Royal Irish Constabulary and Dublin Metropolitan Police in the country. A scheme for the formation of this force is now completed and appointments will begin immediately in the country except in Dublin, where the D. M. P. will remain on duty for the present.

Pending the vacation of the R. I. C. depot in Phœnix Park and Marlboro Barracks by the R. I. C. and military, a training depot and temporary headquarters have been established in the grounds of the Royal Dublin Society at Ballsbridge.

The total strength of the force outside Dublin will be 4000 and the classes from which its members will be drawn are: The Army and Irish Republican Police; men who were dismissed or who resigned from the R. I. C. and D. M. P. from conscientious or patriotic motives; the civil population; the R. I. C. and D. M. P. after disbandment.

A constable will receive 70s. a week to begin with, and a sergeant 100s. a week.

Promotion from the ranks will be by competitive examination, and the next rank after sergeant will be inspector. Each attested candidate will be fully trained in police duties, and must have a fair knowledge of Irish before being sent out from the training depot.

WOMAN'S LAW CLASS GRADUATES

NEW YORK, April 4 (Special)—The Woman's Law Class of New York University, an organization made up largely of women of property who study law, not to be able to practice but to fit them to handle their own affairs more intelligently, will hold its annual commencement exercises on Saturday afternoon, April 8, at the Washington Square center of the university. This year's class numbers 103.

The Washington Observer

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Washington, April 3.

NOW it is the speakership of the House in the sixty-eighth Congress upon which the ambitious farm bloc is said to have designs. It is the name of Sydney Anderson (R.), Representative from the first Minnesota district, with which report is busy. A brilliant lawyer and Spanish-American war veteran, Mr. Anderson is chairman of the joint Congressional Committee on Inquiry into Agricultural problems. He presided with conspicuous skill over last winter's national agricultural conference in Washington and is looked upon by many admirers as the future generalissimo of the farming forces in Congress. It is those same admirers who are telling abroad that President Harding would like to see Representative Anderson "disposed of" as Senator Kenyon was cared for—that is, in promotion to some dignified but harmless sphere of influence.

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Recommendations for educational reform sponsored by Thomas E. Finegan, Pennsylvania's superintendent of public instruction, are being eulogized as models before the Senate Committee on District of Columbia affairs. The District's schools are in bad shape. Teachers are too few and are underpaid. Schoolhouses are overcrowded. Methods generally are out of point and reorganization in a dozen directions is urgently required. A number of witnesses who have testified before the Senate Committee alluded to Mr. Finegan's program in the State of Pennsylvania as worthy of emulation on the Potomac.

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Politicians of both parties are inclined to attribute barometric importance of the first magnitude to the congressional election in the thirty-seventh New York district on April 11, when a successor will be chosen to Alanson B. Houghton, who is now en route to Berlin as Ambassador. The district is overwhelmingly Republican but the fight is a three-cornered one owing to the nomination of a bone-dry prohibitionist. New York's bumper G. O. P. majority in the Harding national campaign clothes the thirty-seventh district by-election with significance and both Republican and Democratic observers are anxiously waiting for first test in the Empire State on strictly national issues since 1920.

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The government printing office in Washington has just issued "a primer" on radio communication. It is elementary in tone and was issued by the United States Signal Corps originally in 1918, the present book is a revised edition dealing interestingly with latter-day developments especially in the realm of radio telephony. The price is $1 and the book can be had on application to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

GULF BETWEEN STOCKHOLDERS AND OFFICERS

Deplorable Tendency of Officials Not to Give Information, and Shareholders Lack Interest

NEW YORK, April 3 (Special)—Citizens are wont to complain that they are not properly represented by those whom they help to elect to legislative bodies.

Stockholders—when they don't get their dividends regularly—complain that their properties are not well-managed by the directors whom they have chosen.

Per contra—office holders often assert that they hear little or nothing from their constituents, except when the latter want positions or favors of some kind.

The fiscal year of most industrial, as well as railroad, corporations ends now on Dec. 31. The period of reports and annual stockholders' meetings for 1921 is at hand. Already a large number of industrial reports have been issued. Those of the railroads will come to hand from now on.

Here is the situation relative to the lack of interest on the part of stockholders in both the reports and meetings.

It has been the custom for all corporations whose securities are listed on the stock exchanges of the country to mail a copy of the annual report to every stockholder.

During the last few years railroad officials have felt special need of the strictest economy. This has been largely because of much smaller receipts and still larger expenses.

Only Few Read Report

Take the New York Central as an illustration. It has in the neighborhood of 35,000 shareholders. Because of the greatly increased cost of paper and printers' wages, the officials found that it cost $1 each to put a copy of the annual report in the hands of the stockholders. This, of course, meant a total of $35,000 a year for the preparation, printing and distribution of the reports.

It was decided to inclose a postal card with the last dividend check prior to the date on which the report would be issued, asking that if a stockholder wished a copy of the annual report sent to him to so indicate his desire. Undoubtedly the reader will be surprised to know that only about 8 per cent said that they cared for the reports.

In money this meant a saving to the company of over $30,000 for a single year. It showed also the distressing lack of interest on the part of the stockholders of that great railroad system in the results obtained by the management.

Monthly statements and annual reports of railroads are now made up in close, if not in actual, conformity with the suggestions of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and are much easier for the average man to understand than formerly. Many individual corporations could learn a lesson in this respect and issue reports that the average man can understand.

Meetings Unattended

It will be interesting to know that, so far as information has come to hand, the Pennsylvania is the only other large railroad that is sending its annual report only to those stockholders who request it. Counsel for various other large companies have advised the directors and officers that under the by-laws of those particular companies a report should be sent to every stockholder whose address is obtainable.

Unfortunately there has been practically the same lack of interest in annual meetings that there has been in the reports. It may be contended that the meeting places are difficult of access and that those in charge not only do not try to impart information, but, on the other hand, conceal the real condition of the company as far as possible.

Here, again, there has been at least some ground for complaint. A comparatively few large companies, for one reason and another, were incorporated under the laws of states far remote from large centers. According to the requirements of the charters of those companies all meetings of stockholders must be held where the incorporation took place, or where the company is domiciled, to use the exact legal term. To meetings held in such places stockholders cannot be expected to go.

Would it not be better to change the charter or by-laws, or both, so that all stockholders' meetings of such companies could be held in or near large railroad centers?

The Northern Pacific Railway Company is a good illustration of what could be done in this regard. It was incorporated under the laws of Wisconsin, but all its stockholders' meetings are held in the New York office of the company. Someone undoubtedly will say that holding meetings in such places would not increase the attendance of stockholders.

It must be admitted that the suggestion is well founded. At least several hundred stockholders could attend the Northern Pacific meeting without making a long journey or putting themselves to special inconvenience otherwise.

But, alas, they don't come. Howard Elliott, chairman of the board, offers every facility possible to learn about the affairs of the company, but only a very few outside of directors and officers ever are present.

Interest in U. S. Steel

Year in and year out the annual meeting of the United States Steel Corporation has a much larger attendance of stockholders than that of any other important corporation. It is held in a good-sized room of a trust company in Hoboken. The doors are thrown wide open to everyone who wishes to attend, whether stockholders or not.

The annual report is always issued several weeks in advance of the meeting. This gives stockholders who wish to do so an opportunity to study it and prepare themselves to ask intelligent questions.

Judge Gary, who always presides, welcomes such questions, makes a careful note of them and gives as full answers as possible. He voluntarily gives much information besides. A generous luncheon is served to everybody, no questions being asked as to whether a person is a stockholder or not.

This is as it should be. Invariably stockholders leave that meeting realizing that they have learned much about its affairs, and also have come in personal and close contact with the men who are directing them.

OTIS ELEVATOR'S REPORT FOR YEAR IS ENCOURAGING

The Otis Elevator Company has issued its annual report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1921, showing surplus after charges, depreciation and federal taxes of $2,100,546, equivalent after deduction of preferred dividends to $12.02 a share earned on the $9,485,087 common stock, as compared with surplus of $2,880,277 or $26.25 a share in 1920 and $1,931,626 or $19.01 a share on the $8,108,087 common in the previous year:

	1921	1920
Earnings	*$2,925,546	*$4,645,749
Interest	....	115,472
Federal taxes	725,000	1,550,000
Pension fund	100,000	100,000
Depreciation	....	....
Balance	2,100,546	2,886,277
Pref divs	390,000	390,000
Com div	948,434	....
†Additional res	552,322	1,490,277
Surplus	209,790	1,000,000

*After all charges for patent expenses, renewals, an drepairs for maintenance of plant and equipment, less depreciation.
†Set aside for working capital.

U. S. SMELTING COMPANY ISSUES ITS YEAR'S REPORT

For the year ended Dec. 31, 1921, the United States Smelting, Refining & Mining Company reports a net income after charges, depreciation, depletion, and after reduction of inventory to market prices, of $1,455,571, equal to $2.99 a share on the $24,317,775 preferred stock. This compares with net profits in 1920 of $2,909,274, equal after preferred stock dividends to $3.44 a share on $17,555,570 ($50 par) common stock, and with net earnings in 1919 after all charges and federal taxes for both 1918 and 1919 of $6,641,214, equal to $14.07 a share on the common stock after preferred stock dividends. There was no reserve for federal taxes in the 1920 year, as the tax reserve in the previous year was considered sufficient to cover all federal taxes accrued up to the end of 1920.

WEST'S BUSINESS GRADUALLY GAINS

CHICAGO, April 4—Gradual improvement is reported in conditions in many lines of trade and industry in the West.

For one thing the steel industry, in many of its branches, is gaining momentum, with a larger production at many centers. Reports in regard to general merchandise and dry goods show a fair demand is coming into the market, and this is a sign of bettering of conditions in the retail trade, where stocks have been light for some time.

Hope of improvement in regard to the leather industry is expressed by some of the leaders in this line, who are of the opinion the most unfavorable is past and steady improvement will follow as the demand is broadening and stocks are being dissipated. Much the same condition prevails in rubber and rubber products, as well as in other lines, which were hard hit by the depression of the last few years.

SOUTHERN STEEL WORK AT CAPACITY

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 3—The Tennessee Coal Iron & Railroad Company, a United States Steel subsidiary, broke all prior production records in the steel department at Ensley in March. Ingot production was 96,000 tons, or 4000 tons in excess of its high record, May, 1920. The blooming mill bloomed 75,000 tons of ingots, or 3000 tons better than its high record January, 1917. The rail mill produced 46,000 tons rails, or slightly in excess of its high record in January, 1917. Five Ensley blast furnaces produced 75,000 tons of basic iron. The steel production department continues at capacity.

SPICER CONCERN REPORT FOR YEAR

The Spicer Manufacturing Corporation reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1921, an operating profit of $12,674 and a loss after charges of $435,257. This compares with a surplus after all charges and taxes in 1920 of $646,022, equal, after preferred stock dividends, to $1.39 a share on the 313,750 shares of common stock. Sales in 1921 totaled $4,912,988 compared with sales in 1920 of $17,862,930. The net working capital at the end of the year stood at $3,708,456 compared with $4,407,711 at the end of 1920.

OHIO TRACTION HAS TRYING YEAR

CINCINNATI, April 4—The Ohio Traction Company reports for 1921 these changes in earnings:

	1921	Increase
Oper revenue	$8,855,631	*$84,725
Net oper revenues	2,979,695	324,727
Bal af tax & rent, etc	1,079,232	298,092

*Decrease.

Interest and sinking fund obligations amounted to $686,117, leaving $393,115 available for return on capital or $22,585 short of the allowance for capital return.

The number of passengers carried in 1921 was 106,527,759, compared with 118,613,862 in 1920.

BUDGET PARING IN CANADA HELPS REVIVE BUSINESS

Step Toward Lowering Taxes Creates Better Sentiment—Fordney Tariff Bill

OTTAWA (Special Correspondence)—The evident intention of the Dominion Government to balance the national budget, as evidenced by the reduction of $138,000,000 in the main estimates for the new fiscal year, as compared with those of last, has had a good effect on Canadian business.

This is especially so because the amount asked for the government railways is about $75,000,000 below last year's vote. Such a reduction gives rise to apparently well-founded hopes of gradually reduced taxation, though it will hardly come this year. At last it makes the balancing of the budget resonably sure.

As an indication of how heavily these railway demands press on the taxpayers it may be pointed out that during last year, the total cash advances and value of bonds guaranteed for the government roads by the government, was $127,000,000, of which $77,000,000 was in actual cash.

In other words, the cash advances to railways ate up practically all the income tax collections, and 70 per cent of the customs revenue. Such being the case, any reduction in this respect is greatly appreciated.

Tax Burden Lightens

The reduction in the expenditure on special undertakings directly arising out of the war is gradually lightening the burden on the taxpayers. This is particularly true in respect to the work of settling returned soldiers on land, on which the Dominion has spent nearly $90,000,000. The expenditure on other methods of reestablishing soldiers in civil life is also being gradually reduced. The expenditure on pensions, however, manifests an inclination to climb.

An encouraging sign is seen in the reduced number of idle cars on Canadian railroads. During the fortnight ended Feb. 1 the total number was 50,491; for the two weeks ended Feb. 15 it had been reduced to 46,179; while for the next two weeks ended March 1, there was a further reduction to 42,420. During the fortnight ending March 15 there was another reduction to 37,114. These figures indicate a larger movement of freight.

As Canadian business is vitally affected by conditions in the prairie provinces, it is of interest to note what E. M. Saunders, treasurer of the Canada Life Assurance Company, which has very extensive interests out there, says, after having gone over the ground. He says there are no evidences of any serious hardship in the west, though there undoubtedly was a scarcity of money in certain districts, especially in those that have experienced two or three crop failures. He found that the western farmer was prepared to go more extensively into the raising of hogs, cattle and sheep, this being one of the results following the marked drop in grain prices, especially those of the coarser grains.

Plan Tariff Retaliation

Speaking of the experience of his own company in the matter of loans out west, Mr. Saunders said that the interest collections for the first two months of 1921 were in excess of those for the corresponding period in 1920, after making due allowance for the larger volume of loans outstanding. He expressed the view that the acreage prepared for seeding was quite as large as last year.

The Candian General Electric Company has sold $5,000,000 of 6 per cent 20-year debentures in New York. This company last year earned 5.24 per cent on its common. The Nova Scotia Tramway and Power Company is about to offer an issue on $1,500,000, 7 per cent 30-year coupon bonds, principal and interest payable either in Canada or in the United States. The province of Quebec will bring out a large loan this spring.

The high duties against asbestos products that are a feature of the Fordney tariff bill now before Congress, have aroused strong feeling in this Canadian industry, and it is understood that efforts are being made by the Canadian Manufacturers Association to induce the Quebec Government to place an excise tax or royalty on raw asbestos, the object being to prevent its report to the United States, and thus promote its manufacture in Canada. As 90 per cent of the raw asbestos used in the United States is from Canada, it is thought that the placing of restrictions on export may have the effect of heading off contemplated action through the Fordney bill.

GOOD UPSWING IN THE GRAIN MARKET

CHICAGO, April 4—After a hesitating start, the wheat market soon took a decided upward swing today, chiefly as a result of absence of selling. European bids were said to show a substantial advance. The opening varied from ½c decline to ¼c gain, with May 1.32¾ to 1.33 and July 1.17¾ to 1.18⅛.

Corn opened unchanged to ⅛ cent off, July 61⅛@⅝, but quickly rose above yesterday's finish.

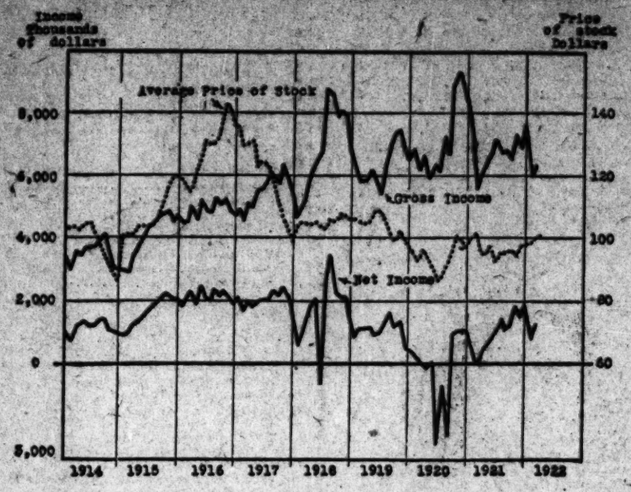
Oats, which started unchanged, including July at 39 cents, were carried moderately upward later.

Provisions reflected an advance in the hog market.

PIANO BUSINESS IMPROVING

WORCESTER, April 4 (Special)—The Simplex Player Action Company reports that it is running at full capacity, employing 500 persons and shipping at the rate of 1500 actions a month. According to Theodore P. Brown, president and treasurer, a year ago the company had orders for four players on its books. Today it has more than 1300 actions on order.

NORFOLK & WESTERN'S EARNING RECORD



The above chart shows graphically the effect on Norfolk & Western of changes in the coal industry. Coal traffic makes up the major portion of the carrier's freight and earnings consequently fluctuate with the ups and downs of the coal industry. Thus in 1920, when depression was at its height, both gross and net earnings fell. The sharp rise in the line representing gross in the latter months of that year, however, was due to a slight recovery in traffic and to an increased freight rate schedule. Traffic in February, 1921, was stimulated in anticipation of the coal strike.

The dotted line represents the average monthly price of the shares on the New York Stock Exchange.

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BOSTON FOOTWEAR MARKET COMPLEX

Situation as Whole, However, Is Encouraging—Autumn Demand Prospects Good

While conditions in the Boston shoe market may be more or less complex, the situation as a whole is encouraging, with substantial indications of a still greater improvement in the demand for fall footwear which has thus far been subordinated to a spring business quite gratifying, although late in starting.

The near elimination of ladies' high boots is regarded as a regrettable feature and one likely to continue, according to the views of the leading retailers of the country. But the call for ladies' low cuts is heavy and the fancier they are the better. The latest fad is an exaggerated design cut into the vamps, and quarters; in fact, nothing remains undone to attract attention to these shoes.

Haverhill, Mass., where 75 per cent of such shoes are produced, is particularly busy, and Lynn, Mass., another large shoe center, reports similar conditions, although temporarily handicapped by the agreement between employers and employees expiring on April 20, much of which situation has been anticipated. No protracted trouble is expected.

Shoes Again at $5 a Pair

It is now obvious that shoes to retail at $5 a pair will be the leading sellers from now on. Present conditions make it a possibility.

In the west and south business is desultory, but there are exceptions. The cotton belt is hit hard for the time being, but the agricultural districts reflect the advantages which the so-called "farm bloc" is believed to have obtained.

Absorption seems to be a leading motive of a few of the larger shoe corporations today. One located in the west has lately become possessed of an eastern plant of a 30,000-pairs-a-day capacity, and it is rumored that more such details are being negotiated.

Packer Hide Market

Latest reports from the western packers include the following sales:

		Yr ago
	Cts	Cts
3,000 Feb-Mch hvy native cows	11½	09
2,000 Nov-Dec hvy native cows (pulled prior to strike)	12¾	10
1,000 Nov-Dec kosher na cows.	12	10
6,000 Feb-Mch light na cows...	11	08
3,000 Oct-Nov native cows (25 to 48 pounds).....	12	10
1,500 Feb-Mch native steers....	13¼	11
750 Nov to Mch branded bulls	06½	06

During last week inquiries have been many, but buying was light. The sales recorded were to fill some special need so that the market was nothing better than steady, with presumptive firmness.

Strike hides are practically off the market but two out of the prominent five packers are offering them for sale. No reliable figures are available, but it is hinted that prices will be tempting to buyers.

Southwestern hides are now showing an improvement in the hair, but grubs are still in evidence. Prominent hide buyers say that grubs have never been so plentiful as during the last winter.

Frigorifico hides have been remarkably active of late. Bookings reported make a total of 100,000 or more at prices from 16@16¾ cents, c. and f., New York.

The only noticeable accumulation of domestic non-strike hides is in native steers, but not enough to be burdensome, as they are ready sellers, therefore likely to resume their normal condition soon.

Considering the hide market as a whole a better feeling is obvious; also a determination to lift prices on the slightest pretense. Buying by the tanners will probably show considerable variance from week to week, but any marked advances are likely to create a stagnant condition unless the demand for leather becomes decidedly active. So again it is seen that the law of supply and demand is the determining factor.

Leather Markets

March closed on a dull leather market. What activity there was seemed to center with tanners of glazed kid and patent leather.

There was some call for heavy sole leather, but the middle and light weights moved slowly. Sole cutters, usually steady buyers, are running at a low production. New York cutters, however, have been shipping small consignments abroad. Sole leather prices are holding fairly strong, perhaps because of the insignificant demand.

Union steer bends are quoted at 62 cents; heavy steer backs 50-47 cents; cow backs 45-40 cents. Backs from country hides are 38-34 cents. Union offal is having a dull spell. Shoulders are offered at 30-25 cents; cow bellies 15-13 cents; heads 12-10 cents.

Oak tanned steer backs were quiet at 52-50 cents; cow backs 45-42 cents; backs from Colorado hides 38-36 cents; prime heavy bends 80-70 cents.

There is some demand for oak offal. Single heavy shoulders sold at 35-30 cents and light weights 28-25 cents. A choice lot of heavy bellies brought 22-20 cents, but the sale of heads was small, although offered at 16-12 cents.

Calfskin tanners east and west are having a slim demand for the standard tannages. Fancy leathers are moving, their season being at its height now. However, the call for modish finishes has fallen off during the last two weeks. New York dealers have been shipping fair-size lots of smooth black skins at 70 cents for No. 1, and some of the lower grades at 40-35.

The leading markets are quoting colored embossed skins at 42-36 men's weights; the medium and light skins at 34-32 cents. Odd lots, all weights are 20-15 cents. The call for ooze calf is steady, but not large. Top grades bring 70-60 cents; prime selection 55-45 cents, and lower grades 30-20 cents. Suede finishes are moving, but buyers purchase close to their actual needs.

Patent Active and Strong

Side upper leather tanners report business limited to the demands of springtime; also to patent leather, and bargains in the chrome, and bark tannages. Prices are low for standard grades, Nol chrome colored sides sell from 28-24c; a good quality 20-16c; combination, and bark tanned sides 22-16c, and 15-7c. Buck finish, a leader in the sales, is offered at 40-36c, and a fair grade at 18c.

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STEEL OPERATIONS AROUND PITTSBURGH AT 85 P. C. CAPACITY

PITTSBURGH, April 4—Increased operations in the steel mills in and around Pittsburgh were reported today by the United States Steel Corporation and independent companies. Mills of the corporation, it was stated, were operating about 85 per cent of capacity, the greatest in many months, while some departments were on full time with full forces. Important independents also are busy, many of them having recalled large forces of men, who have been idle for months. Fuel supplies, it is said, are ample.

GAS AND ELECTRIC STOCKS GAIN FAVOR

An analysis of the behaviour of 19 Massachusetts gas and electric lighting companies, made by A. B. Durell & Co., shows that from Jan. 1, 1916, to March 1, 1922, the dividends paid remained very steady, averaging a return of nearly 11 per cent. The high average price of the stock was 221, the low average 129, the improvement in the price being shown in the average on March 1, 1922, which was about 150.

The average stock prices were highest when average money rates were lowest, and the law came when money rates were highest. The falling money rates seem to be accompanied by rising prices of the stocks.

The analysis also shows the relation between the annual net earnings in rails, industrials and public utilities, as well as the receivership risks per $100 invested.

The total gas consumption in the United States in 1921 reached a new high record of 819,888,000,000 cubic feet, an increase of 20,000,000,000 cubic feet in one year, and the number of electric light and power residential users in the country during 1921 increased 1,001,700 to 8,467,600; together with industrial and commercial users making a total of 10,375,200.

NEW YORK CENTRAL NEW BOND CHARGES

The sale of the $60,000,000 New York Central roads refunding and improvement 5s will increase the company's annual interest charges by only about $160,000, according to President Smith. The proceeds will be used chiefly to pay off $9,076,000 5%, $2,369,000 4% and $500,000 3½% underlying bonds, and to pay the government for capital expenditures made on the system during federal control. The income figures contained in President Smith's letter to bankers show that for 1921 the company's surplus after charges was $22,295,686, equal to 8.93% on the $249,597,355 stock. For the seven years, 1915-21, inclusive, the average surplus overcharges was $24,690,668, equal to 9.89% on the present stock issue and to practically 10% on the average amount of stock outstanding during that period.

PUBLIC UTILITIES

As quoted by E. J. Kitching & Co.

	Bid	Offd.
Beverly Gas and Elec. Co...	220	..
Brockton Gas Light Co...	70	..
Cambridge Elec. Light Co.	224	230
Cambridge Gas Light Co...	175	..
Charlestown Gas & Elec. Co.	107½	112½
Edison E. I. Co. of Brockton	170	175
El. L.&P.Co. of Ab.&Rockl'd	115	..
Fall River Elec. Lt. Co....	117	..
Fall River Gas Works Co.	188	..
Fitchburg Gas&Elec. Lt. Co.	76	80
Haverhill Electric Co.....	160	..
Haverhill Gas Light Co....	75	80
Holyoke Water Power Co..	390	..
Lawrence Gas Co.....	114	120
Lowell Elec. Light Corp...	171	175
Lowell Gas Light Co.....	190	..
Lynn Gas & Electric Co.....	310	..
Mass. Lighting Cos., pref..	75	80
Mass. Lighting Cos., com..	13	16
New Bed. Gas&Edis. Lt. Co.	166	171
Newburyport G. & E. Co...	57½	87
No. Boston Lt. Prop., pref..	84	87
No. Boston Lt. Prop., com..	17½	..
Puget Sound P.&L. Co., pref.	78	80
Puget Sound P.&L. Co., com	36	38½
Salem Gas Light Co.....	105	..
Springfield (Mass.) G.Lt.Co.	174	180
Turner Falls P.&Elec. Co..	82	..
Un. Elec.Lt.Co.(Springfield)	212	220
Worcester Elec. Light Co..	238	..
Worcester Gas Light Co....	82	85

PIANO COMPANY MERGER

NORWALK, Ohio, April 4—The A. B. Chase Piano Company of Norwalk has been consolidated with the Emerson Piano Company of Boston and the Lineman & Sons Company of New York in a $1,000,000 concern, incorporated under the laws of New York, to be known as the United Piano Company, it is announced here.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO. ANNUAL REPORT

Earns 4.87 Per Cent on Stock, a Substantial Decrease From 1920

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has just issued its seventy-fifth annual report. For the 12-months' period ended Dec. 31, 1921, operations of the road resulted in net income of $24,307,669 after taxes and fixed charges, or 4.87 per cent on its $499,173,400 outstanding stock. In 1920, with the aid of compensation and guaranty from the Government, the company's net income was $8,494,000 greater after charges and taxes.

Items in the Pennsylvania's corporate income account which are comparable with those of the preceding year follow:

	1921	Decrease from 1920
Net oper. income	$41,221,967	$21,331,899
Non-oper. income	38,036,467	*13,242,357
Total income	79,258,435	8,639,541
Deductions	54,950,765	145,537
Net income	24,307,669	8,494,004
Sinking fund & res	1,147,830	1,091,959
Dividends (4%)	19,966,936	9,983,468
Exp. on leased r'ds	2,759,795	*2,759,795
Credit bal, to P.&L.	433,107	178,371

*Increase.

The report graphically indicated that 1921 was a year of shrunken traffic and high operating costs, to meet which the railroads cut wages, closed shops, increased efficiency, restricted the use of materials and supplies and eliminated service to offset traffic losses. That the Pennsylvania was not excepted from the conditions encountered by other carriers appears in the fact that, despite materially higher rates and increased capacity of its road and equipment, its net railway operating income was 45 per cent less than that earned in 1911.

Pennsylvania System

The following table affords a comparison of the 1921 operating results of the entire Pennsylvania system, including its directly operated and affiliated lines, with the actual operating results of 1920, as distinguished from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and results in 1920 with the aid of federal compensation and guaranty:

	1921	Decrease from 1920
Gross op. r'c'pts.	$662,756,803	$82,092
Main. of way...	82,648,038	33,423,479
Main. of equip...	174,048,714	55,940,394
Trans. chges. ...	288,274,205	98,565,764
Rwy. tax accru'ls	29,616,299	*2,980,798
Net oper. income	40,714,096	*103,336,579

*Increase.

Six Per Cent Dividend

President Samuel Rea stated that "your directors feel that an obligation rests on the management to restore the 6 per cent dividend rate, as soon as it can be done without detriment to the maintenance of the property," that "it is impossible to see how further general reductions in rates can be made without corresponding decreases in the cost of labor" and made a vigorous protest against high rialroad taxes, federal, state and municipal.

"Certain wages and working conditions are yet much out of line with those in effect prior to the war," Mr. Rea said, "and further adjustments are essential to reduce the cost of transportation, adequately maintain the property and enable the company to pay a fair return to the stockholders."

Smaller Pay Roll

He said that the company's December pay roll carried 280,733 names, a decrease of 22 per cent from that of a year previous, and its stockholders numbered 141,699, holding an average of 70 shares. An increase of 651 pensioners brought the pensions paid in 1921 up to $2,387,025.

Expenditures on road and equipment during the year totaled $38,569,631 on the Pennsylvania railroad and $31,929,587 on its leased lines, most of which represented equipment allocated by the Government and purchases of equipment owned by the Pennsylvania company.

The road has not effected with the Government its final settlements of accounts arising out of federal management and operation for government account in the six months' guaranty period.

7% Investment 7%

The Lincoln Telephone & Telegraph Co

LINCOLN, NEBRASKA

is offering to investors an issue of its common voting stock in large or small amounts at its par and regular value of $100 per share.

This is an old established Company with assets over $10,000,000 and gross annual income of $2,350,000. It owns 122 exchanges with 66,000 telephones and 20,000 miles of long distance lines in 22 counties of southeastern Nebraska. It is without competition, and has exchange service connections with the American Telephone & Telegraph Company over the whole United States. Over $3,000,000 of its non-voting preferred stock is owned by the Bell Company.

This stock has paid regular quarterly dividends at the rate of 7% per annum for the past 13 years. Checks for dividends are mailed to stockholders on January 10, April 10, July 10, and October 10.

State regulation assures the safety of the investment and the regular payment of its dividends.

Full information on request. References, The First National Bank or any bank in Lincoln, Nebraska, or Moody's Rating Book of Public Utilities for 1921.

Send check for the amount you have to invest and certificate of stock will be mailed to you direct, or send name of your bank to which certificate will be sent and you can pay for it on receipt.

THE LINCOLN TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH CO.
Lincoln, Nebraska

FRANK H. WOODS, President. C. P. RUSSELL, Secretary-Treasurer.

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

GREAT ACTIVITY PREVAILING IN NEW YORK STOCKS

New High Records Early Made by Leading Industrial Securities

Trading at the opening of today's New York stock market gave promise of another very active and strong session. New high records for the year were made by prominent steels, motors and equipments. Studebaker, yesterday's outstanding feature, made an initial gain of 1½ points and Pierce Arrow common and preferred were better by ½ to 1 point. Vanadium led the independent steels, rising 2 points. Mexican and California issues continued to feature the oil division with Houston and Royal Dutch. American Sugar, Beet Sugar, American Ice and American Writing Paper preferred embraced the other strong shares. Rails as a group were dull at nominal changes.

Volume of Business Large

Dealings during the morning were in excess of 600,000 shares, the largest total for the first two hours in several years. Selling for profits caused reactions of one to two points in Studebaker, Vanadium, Gulf States Steel, Famous Players, American Car and Canadian Pacific. U. S. Steel reacted almost one point from its new high of 98¼. Shippers were strong, however, and buying of oils assumed broader proportions. Davison Chemical led the specialties, rising 3¼ points. Rails were the only important group in which speculative interest seemed lacking.

Call money opened at 4½ per cent. Liberty 1st 4½s made a rapid rise of 102 points, touching 100.

United Fruit Jumps

Bull operators finding they were getting a considerable supply of the usual leaders turned their attention to other issues. Relatively inactive shares were bid up sharply, with a brisk demand continuing for the sugars, chemicals and shippers. United Fruit jumped 4¾ points. Indication of an increased public demand was furnished by the extensive array of shares dealt in.

Liberty Bonds at Par

An advance to par for the first 4¼ per cent Liberty issue was the striking feature of today's early bond market. That issue, together with the second 4s and third 4½s made new high records for the year. An odd lot of Victory 4¾s sold at 101, also a new record.

Foreign government bonds were irregular, the Mexican division, especially the 5 per cent issues, continuing to ease from yesterday's record quotations. United Kingdom and Dominion of Canada issues were strong.

Among rails Seaboard Air Line 6s rose 2¼ points, Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2nds 2 points, and one-point advances were registered by St. Paul convertible 4½s and 5s, refunding 4½s and St. Louis & San Francisco incomes. Moderate reactions were made by Consolidated Gas 7s, Mexican Petroleum 8s and Invincible Oil 8s.

EASTMAN KODAK PLAN RATIFIED

NEW YORK, April 4—Stockholders of the Eastman Kodak Company at the annual meeting held in Jersey City today ratified the proposal to change the 250,000 shares common stock at $100 per value into 2,500,000 shares of no par value. Retiring directors were reelected.

CHICAGO BOARD

	Open	High	Low	Close
Wheat: May	1.33	1.35	1.32	1.32¾
July	1.18⅝	1.19⅝	1.17⅜	1.18⅜
Sept.	1.12¾	1.13⅝	1.12⅝	1.12¾
Corn: May	.58¾	.59¾	.58⅝	.58⅝
July	.61⅝	.62¾	.61¼	.61⅜
Sept.	.64⅜	.65⅜	.64¾	.64¾a
Oats: May	.36⅛	.37⅛	.36⅛	.36⅛
July	.39	.39¾	.38⅜	.38⅜
Sept.	.40¾	.40⅞	.40¾	.40¾a
Pork: May	....	....	....	....
Lard: May	10.55	10.75	10.55	10.72
July	10.80	11.00	10.80	11.00a
Sept.	11.10a	11.25	11.15	11.22a
Ribs: May	11.00b	11.20	11.10	11.20b
July	10.37b	....	....	11.55
Sept.	....	....	....	10.65

b Bid, —Split, a Asked, n Normal.

CHICAGO CASH MARKET

Wheat, No. 2 red, winter $1.32
Corn—
No. 2 yellow ..... 57¾@58¼
No. 3 yellow ..... 55⅝@56⅜
No. 6 yellow ..... 55 @55⅛
No. 2 white ..... 53½@54
No. 3 white ..... 58 @58¼
Oats—
No. 2 white ..... 37 @37¼
No. 3 white ..... 35½@35¾
No. 4 white ..... 33½@36¼

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Henry Hentz & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last sale	Prev close
May	17.87	18.09	17.87	18.00	17.85
July	17.35	17.46	17.23	17.36	17.20
October	16.95	17.33	16.95	17.22	16.95
December	16.92	17.27	16.91	17.13	16.90
January	16.87b	17.16	16.82	17.02	16.79

Spots 18.15, up 15 points.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

	Open	High	Low	Close
May	16.70	16.91	16.70	16.91
July	16.55	16.80	16.55	16.78
October	16.27	16.59	16.27	16.59
December	16.27	16.60	16.20	16.60

LIVERPOOL COTTON

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev Close
May	10.24	10.28	10.18	10.23	10.21
July	10.11	10.15	10.08	10.12	10.09
Oct.	9.88	9.89	9.83	9.86	9.83
Dec.	....	....	....	9.75	9.72

Spots 10.61d., down 15 points. Sales 8000 bales. Tone at close steady.

TEXTILE MILLS REORGANIZE

WORCESTER, Mass., April 4—The Olny Woolen Mills, textile manufacturers of Cherry Valley, have been reorganized and authorized by state authorities to issue $500,000 in first preferred stock, $165,000 in second preferred stock, and $85,000 in common stock.

NEW YORK STOCKS

	Open	High	Low	Last	Apr. 4	Apr. 3
Adv Rumely	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜		16⅜	17
Adv Rumely pf	47	47¾	47		47¾	46⅝
Air Reduction	54⅜	54⅜	53⅜		54⅝	55
Ajax Rubber	17⅜	17⅜	17		17	17⅛
Alas Gld Min Co	⅜	⅜	⅜		⅜	⅜
Alas-Jun G M C	1⅝	1⅝	1		1	1
Allied Chm & Dye	67¾	69¾	66		67⅝	64½
Allied Chem pf	108¾	108¾	108¾		108¾	....
Allis-Chalmers	47¾	47¾	46¾		46⅝	47¼
Am Ag Chem	40¾	40¾	39¾		40¾	40⅝
Alby & Snag R R	66⅜	66⅜	66⅜		66⅜	....
Am Bk Note Co	72	73¾	72		73½	72
Am Beet Sugar	41	42¾	41		41¾	40⅝
Am Bosch Mag	45	45	44⅝		45	45⅝
Am Brk S&F Co	58	59	58		59	....
Am Can&Fdy Co	156	156	154		154½	156
Am Car & Fdy pf	118	118	118		118	....
Am Can	48¾	48¾	47¾		47¾	48¾
Am Can pf	102	102	102		102	102
Am Chicle	15¾	14	11¾		11¾	12¾
Am Cotton Oil	25¾	25¾	25¼		25¼	26
Am Cot Oil pf	55	55	55		55	54
Am Express	139½	140	139¾		139¾	139
Am Hide & L	15⅜	15⅝	15⅛		15⅛	15
Am Hide & L pf	69¾	69¾	68¾		68¾	69⅜
Am Ice	108¾	108¾	107¼		107¾	107⅜
Am Ice pf	82	82	80¾		81	80⅜
Am Inter Corp	43¾	45¼	43¾		44⅜	43⅜
Am LaFrance	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜		11⅜	11¾
Am Lin Oil	34½	35	33⅞		33¾	34¼
Am Lin Oil pf	58	58¾	58		58¾	58
Am Locomotive	111¾	112	110		110	110⅜
Am Radiator	86½	86½	86½		86½	87
Am Saf Razor	7¾	7¾	7¾		7¾	7⅝
Am Ship & Com	14⅜	15⅝	14		14¾	14⅜
Am Sm & Re	54½	54⅜	53⅜		54⅜	53½
Am Sm & Ref pf	97¾	97¾	97¾		97¾	97¾
Am St Foundry	37¼	37⅜	36⅞		36¾	37⅜
Am St Fdy pf	96½	96½	96½		96¾	....
Am Sugar Ref	72¾	73	71⅜		73	71⅝
Am Tel & Tel	121¾	121¾	121		121	121¾
Am WW	11¾	11¾	11¾		11¾	11¾
Am WW & E 1st pf	80	80	80		80	....
Am Woolen	89	89¾	88⅝		88⅝	89¾
Am Writ P pf	29½	29⅝	28		28¾	28½
Am Zinc, L&S Co	15¾	15¾	14⅜		15	15¾
AmZinc, L & S pf	39½	39½	39½		39½	....
Anaconda Cop	51¾	52⅝	51		51⅜	51⅜
Ana Arbor pf	47	47½	45¾		45¾	48¼
Asso Dry Goods	55¼	55⅝	55		55⅝	55⅝
Asso Oil Co	108½	108¾	107¾		108	107¾
Atlanta, B&A Ry	2⅝	2¼	2		2¼	2¼
Atlanta C L R R	95½	95½	95½		95½	97
Atlantic Fruit	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜		3⅜	3⅜
Atlantic Ref pf	114	114	114		114	....
Atch T & S F	98	98	97¾		97¾	97⅝
Atch T & S F pf	88¾	88¾	87¾		87¾	87¾
Atl Gf & W I	31¾	33	31¾		32¾	30⅜
A Gf & W I pf	23	24	23		23¾	23⅜
Austin-Nich	25¾	25¾	24¾		25	25⅝
Auto Sales Corp	5¾	5¾	5¾		5¾	....
Baldwin Loco	113¾	114¾	113¾		113¾	113½
Balt & Ohio	42¾	42¾	41¾		41¾	41⅜
Balt & Ohio pf	57¾	57¾	57¾		57¾	57½
Barnett Lea Co	46	46¾	46		46¾	45¼
Barnsdall, Class A	39½	39⅜	38¾		39¾	39
Barnsdall, Class B	32¾	32½	30¾		30¾	32¾
Batopolis Min Co	1¾	1¾	1½		1¾	1¾
Beth Steel	70	70	69¾		70	71
Beth Steel (B)	75¼	75¾	74¾		74¾	75
Beth Steel 7%	93	93	92¾		93	....
Br Emp Steel	9¾	9¾	9¼		9¾	....
Brit Em St 1st pf	65	66	65		66	....
Brit Em St 2d pf	22¾	22¾	22		22	21¾
Brook Rap Tr	17¾	17¾	17½		17½	17¾
Brook R T stf	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜		16⅜	17¼
Burns Bros (A)	128	128	127½		127¾	127¾
Burns Bro B	41¾	41¾	41¾		41¾	42
Bush T Bldg pf	91¾	91¾	91¾		91¾	....
Butte Cop & Z	6¾	6¾	6		6	6
Butte & Super	26¾	27	26½		26¾	27
Butterick	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝		30⅝	30¾
Caddo Cen Oil&Gs	13¾	14¼	13¾		14⅝	13¾
Callahan Mine	6¾	7	6¾		6⅞	6⅝
Cal Packing Cor	78¾	78¾	77		77	78¼
Cal Pet Corp	54⅜	54⅜	53¾		54	54⅜
Calif Pet pf	94½	94½	94¼		94¾	93
Canadian Pac	138	138	137¾		137¾	137¾
Cen Leath Co	38	38	37½		37½	37⅝
Cen'l Leather pf	73	72½	71⅜		71⅜	72
Cerro de PascoCo	35¾	35¾	35¼		35¾	35¾
Chandler Motor	76	76¾	75¾		76	76½
Ches & Ohio	63¾	63¾	62		63	62½
Chi & Alton	7¾	8¼	7½		7¾	7¾
Chic & Alton pf	16	16	14¾		15	14¾
Chi & E Ill (n)	23¾	23¾	23¼		23¼	23⅜
Ch & E Ill pf	43	43	43		43	....
Chi Gt Western	8¾	8¾	8½		8½	8¾
Chi Gt West pf	20¾	20¾	20		20	20¾
Chi Mil & St P	24½	24½	23¾		23¾	24½
Chi M & St P pf	40¾	40¾	38¾		39	40¾
Chi & N'west	72	72	71		71	71¾
Ch & Northwn pf	109¾	109¾	109¾		109¾	....
Chi, R I & Pac	40⅜	41¾	40¼		40⅜	40⅜
Chi,R I & P 6%	80½	80½	80		80	79¾
Chile Copper	17¼	17⅝	17⅜		17¼	17¾
Chino Copper	27¾	27¾	27½		27¼	27⅝
Col Fuel & Ir C	30¾	30¾	30		30	31
Col & Southrn Ry	46	46	46		46	46
Columbia Gas	84¾	84¾	83¾		83¾	84¾
Columbia Graf	3¼	3¼	3⅜		3⅜	3⅜
Comp Tab Sec	71¾	73	71¾		72¾	71¾
Cons Dis Inc	⅜	⅜	⅜		⅜	⅜
Con Gas (N Y)	109	109	108¾		108¾	109
Con Textile	12¾	13	12¾		12¾	13
Cont Can	62¼	62¾	62		62	62¾
Corn Prod Ref	105¾	105¾	104¾		104¾	105¾
Corn Pr Ref pf	114¾	114¾	114		114	....
Cosden	36¾	37¾	36¾		36¾	36¾
Crucible Steel	59½	60¾	59		59	57
Crucible Stl pf	85½	86	85½		85½	85¾
Cuba Cane Sug	15¾	16¾	15⅝		15⅝	15¾
Cuba Cane S pf	34¾	36¾	34		35½	33¾
Cuban Am Sug	22¾	23	21¾		22⅝	21¾
Cuban Am Su pf	90	90	90		90	....
Davison Chem	61	64¾	61		64	60¾
Del Lack & W	116¾	116¾	116		116¾	116¾
Detroit Edison	106¾	107	106¾		106¾	106¾
Dome Mines	26¼	26¾	26¼		26¾	26
Elec Sto Bat'y	160¾	160¾	159		160¾	159½
Elk Horn Coal	20¼	20¾	20¼		20¾	20¾
Endicott-Joh's	83¾	83¾	83½		83¾	83¾
Endicott-Joh's pf	109	109¼	109		109	109
Erie	12¾	12¾	11¾		12¼	12⅝
Erie 1 pf	19¾	19¾	19¼		19¼	19¾
Erie 2d pf	12¾	12¾	12¾		12¾	13¾
Famous Players	81½	81¾	80		80	81¾
Fam Players pf	94	94	94		94	94½
Fisk Rubber	17¾	17¾	16¾		17¾	16¾
Fisher Body	108	108	107		107	108
Fed Min & Sm pf	39¾	39¾	38½		39¾	38¾
Freeport-Tex	18¾	18¾	17¾		17¾	18¾
Gas. Wms & W'l	⅜	⅜	⅜		⅜	⅜
Gen Asphalt	64	64¾	62¾		62¾	64¾
Gen Electric	158¾	159¾	158		159½	157¾
Gen Motor	11¾	11¾	11¼		11¾	11¾
Gen Mot 6%	78¾	79	78		78	79
Gen Mot 7% deb	93¼	93¼	92¼		93¼	92¼
Goodrich B F	40¾	40¾	39		39	40¾
Goodrich pf	86¾	86¾	86		86	86
Gray & Davis	18	18	18		18	18¾
Granby Consol	26¾	26¾	26		26¼	27
Greene-Can Cop	27	27	27		27	26¾
Gt Northern pf	72	72¾	71		71¾	71¾
Gt North'n Ore	37	37	36¾		37	37¾
Gulf, Mob & Nor	11¾	11¾	11¾		11¾	11¾
Guan Sugar	12¾	12¾	12¾		12¾	12¾
Gulf States St'l	73¾	73¾	71¾		72¾	72
Habirsh'w Elec	2¾	2¾	2¾		2¾	2¾
Hartman Corp	97	97	97		97	....
Hendee Manufrg	19¼	19½	19¼		19½	19¾
Houston Oil	78½	78½	76¾		76¾	77¾
Hupp Motor Car	17¾	17¾	16¾		16¾	17
Hydraulic Steel	8¾	8¾	8		8	8¼
Illinois Central	103	103	102¾		103	101¾
Indiahoma Ref	3¾	3¾	3¾		3¾	3¾
Indian Refng	7	7	7		7	....
Inspiration Cop	40¾	40¾	40¾		40¾	40¾
Int Ag Corp pf	40¾	40¾	39¼		40¾	....
Int Cement	35¾	36¾	35¾		36	36
Interboro Con	3¼	3¼	3		3¼	3
Interboro Cop pf	8	8	7¾		8	....
Int. Combustion	28	28¾	27		27¾	28
Inter Harv. new	98	98	97¼		97¾	97
Int. Har. pfd	110	110	110		110	110
Int Mot Truck	39½	39½	37¾		39¼	39
Int M Truck pf	80	80¾	80		80	80¾
Int MotTrk 2d pf	74½	74½	73¾		73½	75
Int Mer Marine	16¾	17¾	16¾		17¾	16¾
Int Mer Mar pf	73	74¾	73¾		73¾	73
Intern'l Nickel	16¾	16¾	16¾		16¾	16¾
Intern'l Paper	47¾	47¾	46		46	47¾
Int Pape pf, stmp	67	67	66¾		67	66¾
Invincible Oil	19¼	19¾	19		19¼	19¾
Iron Products	27¾	27¾	27¼		27¼	27¼
Island Oil & T	1	1	⅞		⅞	1
Kansas City So	26¾	26¾	25¾		26	26¾
Kan City So pf	58	58	55¾		55¾	55¾
Kansas & Gulf	5¾	5¾	5		5	5¼
Kayser, Julius	93	94	93		94	....
Kelsey Wheel	108	108	107¾		107¾	108¾
Kelsey Wheel pf	14¾	14¾	14		14	12¾
K Spgld Tire	47⅜	47⅜	46		46	47
Kennecott	30	30¼	29¾		29¾	29¾
Keystone	18¾	18¾	17¾		18¼	18¾
Kresge, S S	140½	141¾	140½		141¾	141
Kresge, S S pf	100	100	100		100	100
Lack Steel	52	52½	50¾		50¾	51
Lee Tire	33¾	33¾	32		33½	33¾
Lehigh Valley	69¾	69¾	68¾		68¾	69¾
Linn Lee	11⅝	11⅝	11		11	11
Loew's Inc	15¾	15¾	15		15¼	15¾
Loft Inc	13¾	13¾	13¾		13¾	13¾
Lorac-Wilys Rine	43	44	42¾		43	43
Louisv & Nashvill	115¾	115¾	115¾		115¾	113¾
McIntyre Mines	20¾	20¾	19		19	20
Manati Sugar	49¾	44	48¾		44	....
Manati Sugar pf	75	75	75		75	73½
Man Rly gtd	41¾	41¾	40		41	40¾
Man Shirt Co	38¾	38¾	38½		38¾	38¾
Market St Ry	8	8	8		8	....
Market St pr pf	58½	58½	57¾		57¾	58
Marland Oil	26⅞	27¾	26½		26½	26¾
Marlin Rock Con	19¼	19¾	19¼		19¾	20
Martin-Parry	29¾	29¾	28¾		28¾	29¾
Mathieson Alka	32¾	32¾	32¾		32¾	32
Max Motors, Cl A	59½	60¾	59¾		60¾	59¾
Maxwell Mot B	20¾	20¾	20		20¼	20¾
May Dept Stre	119¾	119¾	117¾		118¾	119¾
Mexican Petro	124¾	124¾	121¾		122¾	123¾
Miami Copper	27¾	27¾	27¾		27¾	27¾
Middle Sta's Oil	13¾	14	13½		13¾	13¾
Midvale Steel	34½	34¾	33¾		34	34½
Minn & St L n	10¾	10¾	10¼		10¾	10¾
Minn, StP & SSM	61¾	61¾	61¼		61¾	61
Missouri, K & T	7¾	7¾	7¾		7¾	7¾
Mo, K & T, w i	14¾	14¾	14		14	14
Mo K&T pf wi	35½	35¾	35		35¼	35¾
Missouri Pacific	23¾	23¾	22¾		22¾	23½
Missouri Pac pf	59	55¾	54¾		54¾	55
Mont Pr pf	103¾	103¾	103¾		103¾	103
Monty-Ward	18¾	18¾	18¾		18¾	18
Mullins Bdy	32	32	31		31	31¾
Nat Acme C	16	16¼	15¾		15¾	16
Nat Cloak& Su	40	40	40		40	40¾
Nat Enam&Stam Co	36¾	37¾	36¾		36¾	36¼
Nat Lead Co	92	92	90		90	92¼
Nat Rys of Mex	10¾	11¾	10¾		11¾	11
Nat Rys of M pf	5¾	6	5½		5½	5¾
Nev Cons Cp Co	14½	15⅝	14¾		15	15
N O Tex & Mex	65	65	64		64	64¾
N Y Central	87¾	87¾	86¾		86¾	87¾
N Y C & St L	64¾	64¾	64¼		64¾	64
NYC&St.L 2d pf	68¾	68¾	68¾		68¾	....
N Y Dry Dock	29¾	30	29¾		30	29¾
N Y Dock pf	54	54	54		54	....
N Y N H & H	20¾	20¾	20¼		20¾	20¾
N Y, On&W Ry	24¾	24¾	24		24	24¾
Norfolk South	20¾	20¾	20¾		20¾	20
Norfolk & West	103¾	103¾	102¾		102¾	103¾
Norf & W pf	75	75	75		75	....
North Am	57¾	57¾	57		57½	57
North Am pf new	42¾	42¾	42¼		42¾	42¾
North Am rts	6¾	6¾	6¾		6¾	6¾
North'n Pac	75¾	75¾	75		75	75¾
Nova S Steel	29	29	28¾		28¾	28¾
Ohio Bdy&Bl Co	11¾	11¾	11¾		11¾	12
Okla Pro & Re	2¾	2¾	2¾		2¾	2¾
Orpheum Cir	18¾	18¾	18		18	19¼
Otis Elevator	138	138	136		137	137
Otis El pf	96	96	96		96	....
Otis Steel	12¾	12¾	12¾		12¾	12¾
Owens Bottle	32	32	32		32	32
Pacific Dev Cor	9¾	9¾	9		9	9¾
Pacific G&El Co	69	69¾	68¾		68¾	68¾
Pacific Mail	15	15	14¾		14¾	14¾
Pacific Oil	55	55	54		54	54¾
Pan Am P & T	56¾	57¾	56		56	56¾
Pan Am Pet B	50¾	51	50		50	50¾
Parish & Bingham	14¾	14¾	14		14	14
Pennsylvania	41¾	41¾	40¾		41	41
Penn Sea Stl Cor	8¾	8¾	8		8	8¼
People's Gas	81¾	82¾	81¾		82¾	81¾
Pere Marquette	29¾	29¾	28¾		28¾	29
Pere Mar pf	63	63¾	63		63¾	63¾
Philadelphia Co	38	38	38		38	38¾
Phillips Pet Co	37	37¾	36¼		36¼	37
Pierce-Arrow	21¾	21¾	20¾		20¾	20¾
Pierce-Arrow pf	41¾	42	40		40¾	41
Pierce Oil	9	9	8¾		9	9
Pierce Oil pf	54	54	54		54	54
Pitts Coal	61	61¾	60¾		60¾	....
Pitts & W Va	30¼	30¾	29½		29¾	30¾
Pond Crk Cl Co	18¾	18¾	18		18¼	18¾
Pressed Stl C Co	74¾	74¾	73¾		73¾	74¾
Prad StlCCo pf	93¾	93¾	93¼		93¾	93¾
Producers & Re	28¾	28¾	27¾		27¾	28
Public Serv Cor	86	86	85¾		85¾	85¾
Pullman	122½	125¾	122¼		123½	122½
Punta Sugar	41¾	42¾	40¾		40¾	41¾
Pure Oil	32¾	32¾	31¾		31¾	32¾
Pure Oil 8% pf	100	101	100		101	101
Rand Mines	25¾	25¾	24		24¾	25
Ry Steel Spring	99	99	99		99	98¾
Ry St Spr pf	113	113	113		113	....
Ray Con	15	15¾	14¾		15	15
Reading	75¾	75¾	74¾		74¾	75¼
Remington Typ	34½	37¾	34¾		37	34½
Replogles Steel	39¾	33¾	32		32	33½
Rep Motor Truck	7¾	7¾	7¾		7¾	7¾
Rep Iron & St	53¾	54¾	53¾		53¾	52½
Rep Iron & St pf	78¾	78¾	78¾		78¾	78¾
Royal Dutch NY	56¾	57¾	56		56	56¾
St Joseph Lead	13¾	13¾	13¾		13¾	13¾
St Loua&SF RR	29¾	29¾	29¾		29¾	29¾
St L-S F pf	49¾	49¾	49¾		49¾	50¾
St L Southwesta	29¾	29¾	29¾		29¾	29¾
St Louis S W pf	43¾	43¾	43¼		43¼	43¾
Santa Ce SuCorp	4¾	5¾	4¾		4¾	4¾
Savage Arms	22¾	22¾	22¾		22¾	22¼
Saxon Motor	3¼	3¼	3¼		3¼	3¼
Seaboard Air L	5¾	5¾	5½		5½	5¼
Seaboard A L pf	10¾	10¾	10¾		10¾	10¾
Sears-Roebuck	75¾	75¾	74		74	75¾
Sears, R & Co pf	102¾	103¾	102¾		102¾	....
Seneca-Copper	13¾	13¾	13¾		13¾	13¾
Shattuck-Ari	8¼	8¼	8¼		8¼	8¼
Shell Trans & T	41¾	42	41¾		41¾	....
Sinclair Oil	25¾	26	25¾		25¾	25¾
Sloss, Shfld&IC	42¾	43¾	41¾		41¾	42¾
South Pacific	87¼	87¼	86¾		87	87¾
So Pto Rico S pf	92	92	92		92	92½
South Railway	23	23½	22¾		23¼	23
Southern Ry pf	54	54	53¾		54	54
Stand Milg pf	90¼	90¾	90¼		90¾	90½
Stan Oil, Cal	98	99¼	96¾		97¼	97¾
Stan Oil of N J	178¾	178¾	174¾		174¾	179
S Oil of N J pf	114	114	114		114	114
Stern Bros pf	99¾	99¾	99¾		99¾	....
Stewart War	38¾	38¾	38		38	38¾
Stromberg Car	47½	47¾	47¼		47¼	48¼
Studebaker	119	119¾	114¾		114¾	117¾
Studebakr Co pf	106	106¾	106		106¾	106
Submarine Boat	5¾	5¾	4¾		4¾	4¾
Superior Oil	6	6	5¾		5¾	6
Superior Steel	37¾	37¾	35¾		37	36¾
Swedets Co of A	4	4	3¾		3¾	4
TennCop&CCor	11¾	11¾	11		11¾	11
Texas Co	45¾	45¾	44¾		45¼	45¾
Texas & Pacific	32¾	32¾	32¼		32¼	32¾
Tex Pac C & O	27	27¾	26¾		26¾	26¾
Tex G

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

RAILROAD RETURNS IN FEBRUARY SHOW BIG IMPROVEMENT

Profits Replace Losses and Gross Revenues Are on the Increase —Outlook Bright

Recent sharp advances in railroad securities on the New York stock exchange are predicted upon the marked improvement in the affairs of carriers. Earnings reports of the more important lines for February fully vindicate such a view.

These returns show a marked betterment, as contrasted with preceding months. They indicate that a transformation has taken place since February, 1921. The showing for February, last, suggests that in 1922, the carriers as a whole may enjoy the best net earnings since prior to the entry of the United States in the war.

In nearly every instance large gains in net operating income were made in February, 1922, over last year. At this time last year, it will be remembered, the railroads were just beginning to experience the full effects of the business depression, and most roads had not gained full control of their operating expenses. The result was, large deficits were reported in February, 1921, and it was not until the late spring or early summer that expenses were sufficiently lowered to permit profitable operation.

The outstanding features of recent earnings statements is the fact that gross is now on the way to recovery. In many cases, February's gross revenues show an improvement over January this year, and in most instances are ahead of a year ago. This is in spite of various rate reductions which have been put into effect on a good many roads in an effort to stimulate traffic.

With most roads, net results for the first two months of the year are far ahead of net for the corresponding period of 1921. There are, however, some roads whose net results this year are less than those of a year ago. Southern Pacific is a striking example of this condition.

In the table appended are compared gross and net results of February, 1922, with those of February, 1921:

	Feb. 1922 gross	Feb., 1921 gross	Feb., 1922 net	Feb.,1921 net
WESTERN				
Atchison	$14,403,394	$16,620,489	$1,366,728	$294,909
St. Paul	10,402,775	10,152,245	*877,019	*2,083,047
Chicago & Nor West	9,897,064	10,656,697	309,797	*425,615
Rock Island	8,870,129	9,933,100	811,742	894,140
Great Northern	5,864,482	5,703,628	12,397	*894,649
Illinois Central	12,817,288	12,518,240	2,258,914	1,713,791
Miss Pacific	*7,420,605	8,356,643	441,375	53,973
Norfolk & West	6,325,621	5,659,621	1,519,807	256,630
North Pacific	5,859,499	5,770,156	*196,712	*690,581
Pere Marquette	2,681,981	2,175,859	344,136	6,425
Pittsburgh & West Virginia	257,706	87,019	208,825	9,815
St. Louis & San Fran	6,651,890	6,944,614	1,287,887	1,241,401
South Pacific	17,332,355	19,840,167	1,318,349	1,372,843
Union Pacific	12,853,195	12,800,222	1,834,729	648,587
EASTERN				
Baltimore & Ohio	15,033,672	14,165,359	2,071,125	61,420
Boston & Maine	5,925,754	5,778,757	346,840	*1,477,856
Chesapeake & Ohio	6,980,645	5,271,090	1,439,385	*556,636
Delaware & Hudson	3,807,685	3,578,416	934,231	*88,845
Delaware, Lack & Western	6,072,949	6,168,813	925,515	89,080
Erie	8,500,616	8,881,721	737,897	11,933
Lehigh Valley	5,392,208	5,517,836	561,165	*492,242
New York Central	24,612,557*	23,599,010	3,454,302	163,498
New Haven	5,577,023	8,157,805	906,208	*1,858,788
Pennsylvania system	37,359,660	37,322,163	6,394,729	*1,831,348
Reading	6,923,568	6,593,456	1,641,367	111,242
Wabash	4,537,121	4,430,804	401,241	106,598
SOUTHERN				
Atlantic Coast	6,606,666	6,322,951	1,489,333	673,869
Louisville & Nashville	9,078,606	8,820,178	988,126	*1,402,034
Norfolk & Southern	620,240	630,510	54,945	33,212
Southern Railway	9,019,687	9,798,330	704,855	*868,479

*Deficit.

ART METAL COMES THROUGH FINANCE STRESS VERY WELL

The report of the Art Metal Construction Company for 1921 shows current assets of $2,814,892, and current liabilities of $156,864, comparing with $3,108,984 and $572,913, respectively, in the preceding year. Inventories declined from $2,593,000 in October, 1920, to $1,084,000 at the close of 1921, and have now been reduced to a point where future losses cannot be large.

"Large inventories at high prices, with strained credit conditions during 1920," according to President Smith, "greatly increased quick capital required. The company was at one time borrowing more than $600,000. Directors thought it advisable to provide additional working capital and reduce loans by raising $300,000. This was done by an issue in October, 1920, of 30,000 shares offered to stockholders pro rata at par, $10 per share. Even with these additional funds we were borrowing $330,000 at the beginning of 1921.

"Lower prices, smaller inventories, a smaller business and reduced accounts receivable have all combined to reduce quick capital necessary, so that instead of $330,000 debt at the beginning of the year, we have at the end nearly $500,000 capital in cash, which, instead of being employed in the business, is lying in the banks or invested in Government securities. As goods and property decline in value, money becomes increasingly valuable, so that this is perhaps a desirable condition at present.

"While present business conditions are not satisfactory, they show some slight improvement, and we are hopeful that business will improve during the year, although conditions below normal must be anticipated for some time to come, as readjustment is by no means complete."

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN'S YEAR

The Chicago Great Western road, for the year ended Dec. 31, 1921, shows a deficit of $592,601 after taxes and charges, compared with a deficit of $1,548,378 in 1920. Figures compare:

	†1921	1920
Operating revenue	$24,273,658	$24,032,435
Net after taxes	2,382,085	*3,429,543
Net aft rentals, etc	812,681	*4,158,344
Received from govt.	....	3,185,000
Net	812,681	*973,344
Gross income	1,189,233	*290,133
Deduc from gross	1,781,834	1,665,036
Net deficit	592,601	1,955,169
Lap-ovre adj. credit	....	406,794
Net deficit	592,601	1,548,375

*Deficit. †Guaranty period lap-over items excluded.

EXPRESS RATES UPHELD

WASHINGTON, April 3—The Interstate Commerce Commission holds that the class rates proposed by the American Railway Express on traffic between points in the United States and Canada are justified in so far as they effect charges or divisions accruing for that part of transportation between points in the United States and the international boundary.

SUEZ CANAL TRAFFIC GAINS

WASHINGTON, April 4—The tonnage of vessels passing through the Suez Canal in 1921 was 16,118,999 net tons, an increase of 544,000 over 1920, and a decrease of 34 in number. Big liners used as transports during the war have been repaired and returned to their former routes.

PUBLIC DEBT DECREASES

WASHINGTON, April 3—A decrease of $224,000,000 in the public debt during March was announced today by the United States Treasury.

MASSACHUSETTS GAS CO.'S REPORT

The annual report of the Massachusetts Gas Companies for the 1921 year is issued. It shown an income of $2,970,268 which, with $475,165 undivided earnings of constituent companies, makes an aggregate of $3,445,433. After expenses, charges, preferred dividends, etc., there was left $1,753,657 equal to $7.01 on the $25,000,000 common stock. This compares with a balance of $1,938,979 or 7.75 per cent in 1920, and with $1,900,676 or 7.60 per cent on the common stock in 1919.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Non-union mines throughout the central Pennsylvania soft coal fields, with one exception, are operating as usual.

The New Hampshire State Labor Commissioner estimates 28,700 textile operatives on strike in that State. Of these, 20,000 are in Manchester.

The International Cement Corporation has obtained the contract for cement to be used in the new Hudson vehicular tube, estimated at approximately 200,000 barrels.

The Equitable Trust Company of New York offers to purchase coupons maturing April 1, 1922, detached from the New Haven road's 4 per cent 15-year franc debentures due April 1.

The average number of employees of Class 1 steam railroads last year was 1,661,301, compared with 2,054,160 in 1920. The compensation of these employees in 1921 was $2,800,896,614, compared with $3,631,396,506 in 1920.

The Lincoln-Ford Motor Car Company has been incorporated in Lansing, Mich., with a capitalization of $15,250,000. There are 2500 shares of common stock, of which Edsel Ford holds 2497, Henry Ford, Henry M. Leland and Wilfred C. Leland hold one share each.

The Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, the largest producer of ginghams in the country, has announced to New York buyers that it cannot make deliveries of fall merchandise during April and May, due to labor troubles and the closing of its mills.

Samuel Vauclain, president of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, at a meeting of the Delaware River Bridge Joint Commission, predicted that the price of steel is due to advance rapidly. He urged that contracts for all structural steel to be used in the erection of bridges be concluded immediately if possible.

Dwight F. Davis, managing director of the War Finance Corporation, says there has been a marked improvement in the condition of the agricultural business. Live stock producers are much better off, with active and strong sheep and lamb markets. Up to March 21 the corporation had advanced $322,825,697 for agricultural and export purposes.

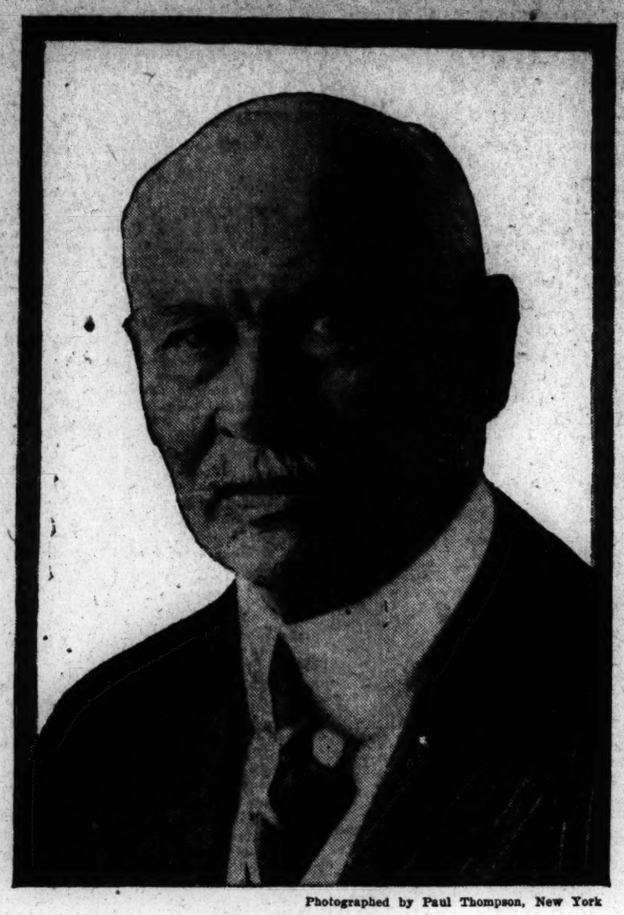
The volume of business for the week ended March 29, measured by debits to individual accounts reported to the Federal Reserve Board by 158 important clearing house centers, was $7,907,000,000, a decline of $789,000,000, or 9 per cent, from the total of $8,696,000,000 reported for the preceding week, which saw a large volume of income tax checks collected and charged to individual accounts.

The failure of the negotiations for the consolidation of the Steel & Tube Company of America, Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company, and Inland Steel Company has resulted in a new lineup, it is said, which will leave out the Inland company. It is proposed by the Steel & Tube interests to consolidate with them properties of the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company.

The Chicago & Illinois Midland railroad has been authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission to sell $484,000 equipment trust certificates, the funds to be used to pay in part for 750 new gondola cars. The St. Louis & San Francisco road applied for permission to issue $11,453,000 prior lien 5½ per cent bonds of 1942 to take the place of bonds of a similar type hitherto authorized, maturing in 1928.

DIVIDEND PASSED

MONTREAL, April 4—Directors of P. Lyall Sons Construction Company voted to pass the quarterly dividend due at this time. Three months ago quarterly dividend was cut from 2 to 1 per cent.



Photographed by Paul Thompson, New York

Elbert Henry Gary

Judge Gary is known all over the world as chairman of the board of directors of the United States Steel Corporation. He is considered not only an authority on the steel industry, but business conditions generally, and his public comments are eagerly read by others.

His home was originally in Wheaton, Ill., about 25 miles west of Chicago. He attended the public schools and Wheaton College. For two winters he taught school, then entered his uncle's law office, went to Chicago as a student and, at 20, graduated from the law department of Chicago University.

His first position was with the clerk of the courts in Cook County at $12 a week. Later he returned to his uncle's law office. He became the first Mayor of Wheaton and was later elected a county judge. His first important venture in the steel industry was to aid in forming the Consolidated Steel & Wire Company of Illinois. He helped organize the present United States Steel Corporation.

LLOYD GEORGE'S TRIUMPH HELPS THE LONDON LIST

LONDON, April 4—A firm tone prevailed in the stock exchange markets generally today, and trading was again brisk. Factors that helped securities included Premier Lloyd George's speech on the English policy as to the conference at Genoa and its approval by the House of Commons.

Gilt-edged investment issues received good support and were firm. French loans hesitated on Paris advices. The oil group was hard with operations broader. Royal Dutch was 38, Shell Transport 4⅞, and Mexican Eagle 3⅝.

Industrials were irregular, but sentiment was cheerful. Hudson's Bay was 6¼. Rubber shares were steady in sympathy with the crude article.

Kaffirs were inactive and featureless. Home rails showed fresh buoyancy, with sentiment optimistic. Dollar descriptions were quiet. Confidence was noted in Argentine rails, and they scored fresh gains.

DIVIDENDS

International Nickel Company, regular quarterly of 1½ per cent on preferred, payable May 1 to stock of record April 18.

Lowell Electric Light Company, regular quarterly of $2.50 a share, payable May 1 to holders of record April 15.

Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad will pay on May 1 dividend rentals on the capital stock of the following roads: Syracuse, Binghamton & New York, 3 per cent quarterly to holders of record April 25. Utica, Chemango & Susquehanna Valley railway, 3 per cent semiannual to holders of record April 15. Morris & Essex Extension railroad, 2 per cent semiannual to holders of record April 25. Passaic & Delaware, 3 per cent semiannual to holders of record April 25.

Philadelphia & Camden Ferry has declared quarterly of 4 per cent, payable April 10 to stock of record March 30.

Spanish River Pulp Paper Mills, usual quarterly of 1¾ per cent on both common and preferred, payable April 15 on stock of record April 8.

Carolina Power & Light Company, usual quarterly of one-half of 1 per cent on common, payable May 1 to stock of record April 17.

Electric Securities Corporation, usual quarterly of 1 1-4 per cent on preferred, payable April 15 to stock of record April 5.

American Telegraph & Cable Company, quarterly of $1.25 a share, payable June 1 to stock of record May 31.

Consolidation Coal Company, usual quarterly of 1½ per cent, payable April 29 to stock of record April 15.

Atchison railroad, regular quarterly of 1½ per cent on common, payable June 1 to stock of record May 5.

Kelsey Wheel Company, regular quarterly of $1.75 a share on preferred, payable May 1 to stock of record April 20.

Kelly-Springfield Tire, regular quarterly of 2 per cent on the 8 per cent preferred, payable May 15 to stock of record May 1.

Central Power Company, regular quarterly of 1 3-4 per cent on preferred, payable April 15 to holders of record March 31.

Southern Wisconsin Electric Company quarterly of 2 per cent on common, payable April 25, and regular quarterly of 1 3-4 per cent on preferred, payable April 15, both to holders of record March 31.

Michigan Gas & Electric Company, regular quarterly of 1 3-4 per cent on the prior lien stock, payable April 15 and of 1½ per cent on preferred, payable April 20, both to holders of record March 31.

Usual quarterly of $1 a share on common, payable June 30 to stockholders of record June 15, and of 1¾ per cent on preferred, payable May 15 to holders of record May 1.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

	1922	1921
WESTERN PACIFIC		
February:		
Oper revenue	$737,297	$814,507
Oper income	81,868	†7,345
From Jan. 1:		
Oper revenue	$1,527,737	$1,766,081
Oper income	51,077	†20,735
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY		
February:		
Gross	$12,082,472	$12,126,678
Oper income	2,408,746	1,714,000
From January 1:		
Oper revenue	$23,744,616	$26,126,472
Oper income	3,676,167	3,208,474
GEORGIA		
February—		
Total oper revenue	$333,723	$418,763
Net oper revenue	12,995	†44,387
Oper income	5,608	†50,442
From Jan 1—		
Total oper revenue	675,041	846,974
Net oper revenue	187	†134,179
Deficit	13,889	146,233
TOLEDO, PEORIA & WESTERN		
February—	1922	1921
Total oper revenue	$146,904	$143,358
Net oper revenue	17,125	†17,600
Oper income	7,045	†27,600
From Jan 1—		
Total oper revenue	270,039	301,757
Net oper deficit	11,417	‡57,120
Deficit	31,501	77,120
LOS ANGELES & SALT LAKE		
February—	1922	1921
Total oper revenue	$1,367,178	$1,482,154
Net oper revenue	137,346	1,298,572
Oper income	137,346	183,582
From Jan 1—		
Total oper revenue	2,840,718	3,195,308
Net oper revenue	330,473	262,668
Oper income	112,510	68,618
ST. JOSEPH & GRAND ISLAND		
February—	1922	1921
Total oper revenue	$238,495	$245,400
Net oper revenue	39,032	80,118
Oper income	21,265	16,625
From Jan 1—		
Total oper revenue	472,806	503,349
Net oper revenue	70,828	15,909
Oper income	35,240	†11,319
MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS		
February—	1922	1921
Total oper revenue	$1,510,108	$2,098,301
Net oper revenue	407,658	360,328
Oper income	358,657	312,034
From Jan 1—		
Total oper revenue	3,093,835	4,560,762
Net oper revenue	572,666	750,945
Oper income	469,887	660,452
DETROIT, TOLEDO & IRONTON		
February—	1922	1921
Total oper revenue	$439,436	$248,425
Net oper revenue	97,409	†121,581
Oper income	83,881	†131,566
CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & GULF		
February—	1922	1921
Total oper revenue	$436,801	$538,187
Net oper revenue	90,123	73,539
Oper income	78,423	59,735
From Jan 1—		
Total oper revenue	907,113	1,142,066
Net oper revenue	145,581	96,105
Oper income	119,747	68,333

†Deficit. ‡Net.

COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK, April 4 (Special)—Following are the day's cash prices for staple commercial products:

	Apr 4, 1922	Mar 4, 1922	Apr 5, 1921
Wheat, No 1 spring	1.82	1.80	1.69
Wheat, No 2 red	1.46½	1.47½	1.62
Corn, No 2 yellow	.73¾	.76¾	.79¼
Oats, No 2 white	.46¾	.49½	.50½
Flour, Minn pat	8.25	9.25	8.75
Lard, prime	12.15	11.75	12.50
Pork, mess	26.25	26.00	28.00
Beef, family	15.50	16.00	24.00
Sugar, gran	5.25	5.15	5.00
Iron, No 2 Phil	21.26	20.34	27.26
Silver	.65½	.63¾	.56⅝
Lead	4.80	4.70	4.25
Tin	29.375	29.625	28.75
Copper	12.75	12.875	12.75
Rubber, rib sm shts	.14½	.15	.16½
Cotton, Mid Upinds	18.10	18.30	11.90
Steel billets, Pitts	28.00	28.00	38.00
Print cloths	.06	.06	.04⅝

BEATRICE CREAMERY REPORTS

CHICAGO, April 4—The Beatrice Creamery Company and subsidiary companies report a total surplus on Feb. 28, last, of $3,074,825, compared with $2,924,761 on Feb. 28, 1921.

COTTON GOODS IN ACTIVE DEMAND

Strong Seasonal Call for Quick Delivery Causes Most Excited Buying in Many Months

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., April 4—The seasonal demand for finished cotton goods for quick delivery and the repeated reorders of retailers which have so reduced printers' stocks, has been responsible for a renewal of demand in the primary cotton goods markets that has lent an air of considerable activity to the print cloth circles at least during the last week. The buying has been in so much greater volume than anything seen for two months that the excitement which it has caused is easily understood. Sales totals during a single day in the New York market went to 100,000 pieces on several occasions and single orders for 10,000 or 20,000 pieces were not exceptional.

Buying operations were led by some of the large corporation printers but were followed up by activity from some of the smaller dealers who were waiting only for the first sign of an upward turn before covering their requirements for the next few months to come. There was an air of caution, however, about all the proceedings. Much of the dealing was for spot or practically spot goods, but there was a substantial volume also of business for deliveries extending in May and June. Considerably more business could have been done had the mills been free sellers for future delivery, but they did not prove so. Many manufacturers, while willing to consider current prices for spot or nearby goods, held out for materially higher levels for goods yet to be made.

Buying Concentrated in Spots

A peculiar feature of the dealing was the fact that it was so largely concentrated on one construction, 38½-inch, 5.35-yard, 64x60s. This construction had been selling previously on a basis of 7¼ cents a yard, with a few second-hand sales on an even lower basis. The activity of the first few days, however, quickly cleaned out all the goods available at this level and the price jumped to 7⅞ and then to 7½ and toward the latter end of the week some of the better makes of eastern goods brought slightly better prices than these.

The improvement was reflected to some extent in the other constructions, and narrow goods and low-count 36-inch styles were from a sixteenth to an eighth higher, but the volume of trading in them was limited. Sheetings were dull but the fillip in the print cloth buying lent a firmness to prices not previously apparent.

Fall River reported sales for the week of only 80,000 pieces, and was forced to stand aside, for price reasons and see most of the week's business gobbled up by the southern mills.

Print cloths at less than 40 cents a pound, which is what 7¼ cents for 38½ inch by 60s means, makes even the most efficient southern mills wince, and with raw cotton at 18 cents a pound it is so far below what Fall River goods cost to make that there is no possibility of business. The result of this condition is seen in the constantly increasing curtailment in that city, where many of the mills during the last week shut down on Thursday or on Friday for the remainder of the week besides having a considerable portion of their equipment wholly idle. Production for the week was considered to be not more than 70 per cent of normal.

Fine Goods Remain Quiet

In the fine goods markets there was no such revival of activity. There was a little buying, to be sure, but it was confined almost wholly to fancies and novelties in very small lots for very quick delivery, and there was almost nothing stirring whatever in the various plain constructions. Owing to Labor difficulties in other parts of New England, however, New Bedford mills have been able to secure enough of this small lot business to keep going from week to week, though a great many of them have considerable machinery idle and are far from getting out an entirely normal production.

Yarns Are Stagnant

Yarns have been practically stagnant for almost a month now, and in those centers where the production is not influenced by Labor difficulties the voluntary curtailment of output has ranged as high as 60 to 80 per cent. Even in the southern yarn mills more and more machinery is being stopped with each succeeding week and prices for both combed and carded yarns have been extremely weak.

There is practically no change in the strike situation either in the Rhode Island or the northern New England territory during the past week. All efforts to get the two sides together have failed and the struggle being deadlocked has now turned into a test of endurance. Efforts are being made to bring the Fall River and New Bedford mills into the controversy, but despite repeated rumors to the contrary no move has been made in either of these two centers toward a reduction in wages. It is possible that some action may be taken toward the end of the present week as a number of the manufacturers in both cities are openly in favor of ending the present suspense and the operatives in both cities are expecting a cut of 20 per cent in wages. It is by no means certain, moreover, that if such a cut is made there will be a strike, as the Labor leaders in both cities are fully alive to the extremely unfavorable market situation and do not regard as at all favorable the prospects of a successful outcome to a strike at this time.

If it were not for the feeling that they owe a certain amount of moral support to the strikers in other localities where the matter of hours as well as of wages is in issue, there is a strong probability that a cut would be accepted in these two cities without resistance. The doubt that such acceptance might be interpreted as deserting the cause being fought for in Rhode Island and New Hampshire, where longer working hours constitute one of the grievances, is the only ground on which the New Bedford and Fall River unions would be likely to countenance a walkout in case of a wage cut.

FRANCE HAS BIG FINANCIAL CLAIM ON THE RUSSIANS

Premier Poincaré's statement that before participating in the Genoa conference with the Soviet, France will insist on satisfactory assurance from Moscow, and in any case will not countenance claims for damages to be deducted from Russian debts, makes timely a recent publication by the Commission for the Protection of Interests, showing French claims on Russia total 22,351,000,000 francs.

Excluding interest, this is about $4,500,000,000 at parity of exchange, $2,785,300,000 to the United States. Items are listed as follows, in francs:

Property of French citizens in Russia	7,000,000,000
Russian state loans	6,480,000,000
French Treasury advances	4,000,000,000
Public railway bonds	1,677,000,000
Share holdings	1,675,000,000
Bonds not quoted in France	750,000,000
Banque de Credit provincl bnds	452,000,000
Railway loans	212,000,000
Credit Foncier Mutuel bonds	63,000,000
Railway bonds	42,000,000
	22,351,000,000

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

Call Loans—	Boston	New York
Renewal rate	5%	4½%
Outside comcl paper	5 @5¼	4¾ @5¼
Year money	5 @5½	5 @5½
Customers comcl loans	5 @5½	5 @5½
Collateral loans	5½@6	5½@6

	Today	Yesterday
Bar silver in New York	65⅛c	65⅛c
Bar silver in London	33½d	33⅝d
Mexican dollars	50c	50⅛c
Bar gold in London	94s 9d	95s
Canadian ex dis (%)	2⅞	2 9-32
Domestic bar silver	99⅝c	99⅝c

LEADING CENTRAL BANK RATES

Discount rates at the 12 federal reserve banks and representative banking institutions in foreign cities follow—

Boston	4½%
New York	4½
Philadelphia	4½
Cleveland	4½
Richmond	5
Atlanta	4½
Chicago	4½
St. Louis	5
Kansas City	5
Minneapolis	5
Dallas	5
San Francisco	4½
Amsterdam	4½
Bengal	8
Berlin	5
Bombay	8
Brussels	5
Christiania	6
Copenhagen	5½
Madrid	6
Paris	5
London	4½
Rome	6
Stockholm	5½
Switzerland	3½

CLEARING HOUSE FIGURES

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$72,000,000	$943,300,000
Year ago today	49,967,852	.....
Balances	18,000,000	94,400,000
F R bank credit	16,660,350	66,900,000

ACCEPTANCE MARKET

Spot, Boston Delivery:

Prime Eligible Banks—	
60@90 days	3⅝@3⅝%
30@60 days	3⅝@3⅝
Under 30 days	3⅝@3⅝
Less Known Banks—	
60@90 days	4 @3⅝
30@60 days	4 @3⅝
Under 30 days	4 @3⅝
Eligible Private Bankers—	
60@90 days	4 @3⅝
30@60 days	4 @3⅝
Under 30 days	4 @3⅝

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Quotations of the more important foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with those for the previous day. With the exception of sterling and Argentina, all quotations are in cents per unit of foreign currency. Quotations as of 1:15 p. m.:

Sterling—	Today	Yesterday	Parity
Demand	$4.39⅞	$4.39¼	$4.866
Cables	4.40¼	4.39½	4.866
Francs	9.14	9.10	.19.3
Guilders	37.85	37.87	.40.2
Marks	.003175	.0032	.23.8
Lire	5.32	5.29	.19.3
Swiss francs	19.45	19.43	.19.3
Pesetas	15.45	15.54	.19.3
Belgian francs	8.46	8.45	.19.3
Kronen (Austria)	.000135	.000130	.20.3
Sweden	26.15	26.12	.26.8
Denmark	21.18	21.10	.26.8
Norway	18.05	18.00	.26.8
Greece	4.40	4.36	.19.3
Argentina	1.2325	1.2250	.96.43

CANADIAN STEEL SITUATION

TORONTO, April 4—The February Canadian production of pig iron and steel castings increased over January. Iron was produced to the extent of 33,572 long tons, compared with 32,184 in January. Continued, although slight, improvement in the demand for iron and steel products was noted. The Canadian experience followed closely that of the United States. The output of steel ingots and castings totaled 42,388 long tons, compared with 33,011 in January.

BETTER FARMING SITUATION HELPS ENTIRE COUNTRY

Review of Business Conditions by Chicago Bank—Development Is Most Important

Reviewing business conditions and forecasting the future situation in ts monthly letter, the National City Bank of Chicago says in part:

Continued improvement in the farming situation is bringing cheer to a vast area where fear and uncertainty were the governing factors a few months ago. These conditions show that there are two sides to the market for farm products and that the buyer will not always have his way. This does not mean that an era of liberal spending is in sight, as it is obvious that a large portion of the present crop was marketed at a lower price level. But the fact is that the farming classes are very much better off financially than it was expected they would be at the opening of April.

Various estimates have been made as to the increased spending power represented by the rise in farm products from the low level of last autumn. While the exact facts are not ascertainable, there is apparent basis for the assertion that fully $1,000,000,000 has been added to the purchasing power of the country by the rise in grain prices and the sharp advance in quotations for various farm products. This is a development of great importance and affects not alone western territory but the entire country, which depends to an extent for its spending power on the welfare of that very large class of the population which derives its livelihood from the soil.

Vanishing Exports

The day of excessive export margins has apparently passed and it is evident that the country is approaching a period when American exporters will meet intense competition in their effort to retain the foreign trade that they built up during the world war. The $251,000,000 merchandise exports of February showed a decrease of $28,000,000 from January and of $238,000,000 from February, 1921. They were actually the smallest exports reported in any month since August, 1915. Imports of $217,000,000, on the other hand, were $1,000,000 above January and $2,500,000 over February, 1921.

February's surplus of exports over imports of $34,000,000 was the lowest shown in that month for eight years, and compared with an export excess in 1913—the last pre-war year—of $44,083,000. These changes are extremely suggestive and mean that the country is rapidly passing out of the period of abnormal foreign trade totals. This is not surpising in view of the previous demoralization of the foreign exchanges and the very serious barrier imposed by the utterly abnormal premiums that have prevailed for dollar credits abroad.

It is obvious that the leading nations concerned in foreign trade operations are about to engage in the strife of their lives to fortify what foreign trade they already have and to do what they can to get more. In this struggle the United States will play a leading part, but it must never be forgotten that the financing of such operations is much better understood by the great banks of Europe than by those institutions of this country which were formed for the express purpose of capitalizing the exceptional foreign trade opportunities which developed as a consequence of the war.

Fewer Idle Workers

Advices received by the committees representing the President's recent conference on employment show that the onrush of spring has given sufficient employment to materially reduce the number of idle workers in various states. Much of this work has been provided by states, counties and municipalities through the release of contracts for public improvements and undertakings arranged for several months ago. This reduction in the number of unemployed is very gratifying and will further increase the purchasing power of the country at a time when it is important that general trade should expand along normal lines. Interest converges generally on the attitude of the coal miners and others toward the wage reductions made necessary by greatly reduced buying power and the depression in business through which the country has passed and is passing. Full justice must be done to workers in such a situation, for living costs are still sufficiently above the 1913 level to show that a return to pre-war wage schedules would be unjustifiable at this time.

Subscribed Capital, £43,447,030
Paid-up Capital, £9,309,416
Reserve Fund,
£8,878,041

THE NATIONAL PROVINCIAL AND UNION BANK OF ENGLAND LIMITED

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

MORTIMER MEETS F. CUTTING TODAY

Wightman Will Play Morgan in the Other Second Round Court Tennis Match

COURT TENNIS CHAMPIONS

Year	Winner	Club
1892	R. D. Sears	Boston
1893	Fiske Warren	Boston
1894	B. S. deGarmendia	New York
1895	B. S. deGarmendia	New York
1896	L. M. Stockton	Boston
1897	G. R. Fearing Jr.	Boston
1898	L. M. Stockton	Boston
1899	L. M. Stockton	Boston
1900	E. H. Miles	New York
1901	Joshua Crane Jr.	Boston
1902	Joshua Crane Jr.	Boston
1903	Joshua Crane Jr.	Boston
1904	Joshua Crane Jr.	Boston
1905	C. E. Sands	New York
1906	Jay Gould	Tuxedo
1907	Jay Gould	Tuxedo
1908	Jay Gould	Tuxedo
1909	Jay Gould	Tuxedo
1910	Jay Gould	Philadelphia
1911	Jay Gould	Philadelphia
1912	Jay Gould	Philadelphia
1913	Jay Gould	Philadelphia
1914	Jay Gould	Philadelphia
1915	Jay Gould	Philadelphia
1916	Jay Gould	Philadelphia
1917	Jay Gould	Philadelphia
1919	Jay Gould	Philadelphia
1920	Jay Gould	Philadelphia
1921	Jay Gould	Philadelphia

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 4—S. G. Mortimer of New York meets Fulton Cutting, also of this city, and G. W. Wightman of Boston meets Hewitt Morgan of this city, today, in two second-round matches of the United States court tennis championship tournament of 1922, which started yesterday on the courts of the Racquet and Tennis Club. The final round match is scheduled to be played Thursday and the winner of that contest will meet Jay Gould, champion since 1906, in the challenge round on Saturday.

Three matches were completed yesterday. Charles E. Sands of New York, champion in 1905, defeated J. A. Scully of London, in an entirely one-sided affair by scores of 6—0, 6—0, 6—0. Scully, who is the only international entry, proved no match for the local player, who displayed terrific speed and kept the Londoner continually on the defensive with his well-placed shots.

C. Suydam Cutting of New York scored a rather easy victory over E. W. Pearson, also of this city, in the first match in the first round, winning 6—1, 6—2, 6—3. Cutting has been runner-up to Gould in the last two championships and reached the challenge round in the British title tournament last year, where he was defeated by the champion.

In the other match yesterday Mortimer eliminated R. W. Cutler of Boston after four interesting sets. The score was 7—9, 6—3, 6—2, 6—3. Mortimer was somewhat slow in reaching his stride, but once warmed up to his task he showed a decisive superiority over the former Harvard varsity crew captain. The summary:

U. S. NATIONAL COURT TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP—First Round

Stanley G. Mortimer, New York, defeated Robert W. Cutler, Boston, 7—9, 6—3, 6—2, 6—3.

SECOND ROUND

C. Suydam Cutting, New York, defeated E. W. Pearson, New York, 6—1, 6—2, 6—3.

Charles E. Sands, New York, defeated J. A. Scully, London, 6—0, 6—0, 6—0.

Kinship of Cue and Golf Strokes

Schaefer Says Links Play Aids Table Form

CHICAGO, April 4 (By The Associated Press)—To the average person it is a long way from the golf green to the billiard table, but Jacob Schaefer, champion of the world at 18.2 balkline billiards, finds a close connection and ascribes much of his success on the green cloth of the billiard table to constant effort on the greens of the outdoor game.

Schaefer is virtually the only billiard star in the world who has used golf to improve his work with the ivories, but his title as best in the world at the indoor sport and his brilliant play in the recent championship match with Willie Hoppe, for which he trained almost entirely with golf play, indoor and outdoor, support his contentions that one game helps the other.

Schaefer has been a golfer for some time and is a familiar figure on the public links, where his follow through is as graceful as his delicate nursing of the ivories in the sport at which he makes his living. He maintains that the use of the wooden clubs improves his long game at billiards and that the short golf game—putting and pitching—is helpful to his short cushion work, namely, nurse and massé shots.

"The long part of my golf game," he says, "helped to keep my elbows free, and greatest of all, perhaps it gave me splendid waist exercise, the twist of the body in the follow-through being just the thing to enable me to twist my body over a billiard table in getting at shots hard to reach.

"Short approaching and putting gave me wrist exercise and improved my sense of touch and control of the wrist muscles used in the short nursing shots of balk-line billiards. I'm better at putting than at any other branch of golf and my short billiard game has improved since I made a steady practice of putting.

MRS. CARNEGIE DONATES LOVING CUP

PRINCETON, April 3—Mrs. Andrew Carnegie has donated a loving cup to be competed for annually by the Princeton, Cornell and Yale crews in a triangular regatta, according to an announcement made by the rowing committee here.

The committee, composed of J. D. Spaeth, the Tiger crew men's mentor; Henry B. Thompson, R. S. Racuh, captain of the 1916 crew, and Gordon S. Sikes, who acted as coxswain in the same boat, has also given permission to Princeton, Columbia and Pennsylvania to enter junior varsity eights in the Childs Cup regatta to be held here on May 13.

ROUSH MAY COMPROMISE

CINCINNATI, April 4—E. J. Roush, holdout centerfielder of the Cincinnati Nationals, is willing to eliminate his demand for a three-year contract, but will insist upon receiving $18,000 for the season. This, according to dispatches received here, was the report Ivy Wingo delivered to Manager P. J. Moran yesterday when the team reassembled at Indianapolis. Wingo, who had a long talk with Roush at Evansville, said the outfielder seemed to be set on this amount, despite the declaration of the club that no advance over the $15,000 he received last season would be paid.

CLEVELAND LOOKS FOR BETTER YEAR

Manager Speaker Expects Team to Show Big Improvement in American League Race

CLEVELAND, O. (Special)—The Cleveland Americans are ready for the 1922 American League baseball pennant race and those interested in the club from President James C. Dunn and Manager Tristram Speaker down to the lowliest recruit are confident this is going to be Cleveland's year.



Photograph by Paul Thompson

W. L. Gardner, Cleveland Third Baseman

The Indians started training at Dallas, Tex. The first squad, made up of battery men, pitchers and catchers with Scout Jack McCallister and Outfielder Joe Wood, a former star pitcher, as assistants to Manager Speaker, started work on Feb. 25. The second squad began work a few days later with some 40 odd men in camp.

The list of players included four catchers, O'Neill, Nunamaker, Shinault and Sewell; 17 pitchers made up of 13 right-handers, Coveleskie, Bagby, Uhle, Sotheron, Morton, Keefe, Guess, Barton, Tubbs, Harwood, Keidel, Lindsay and Henderson, and four left-handers, Mails, Odenwald, Pott and Middleton; eight outfielders headed by Manager Speaker and embracing Wood, Jamieson, Evans, Graney, Jeanes, McNulty and Gully; nine infielders, McInnis, Guisto, Wambsganss, Stephenson, Hammond, Joe Sewell, Gardner, Benedict and Yuna.

All of the catchers have played at one time or another with the Indians. O'Neill is the veteran in so far as service with the Indians goes, and he is really Speaker's "ace." With O'Neill in shape to catch practically all of the games in 1920, the Indians came through and won the pennant and world's championship. Last year with O'Neill out of the game for more than six weeks the Indians almost won the pennant, but not quite. Nunamaker will be O'Neill's first assistant this year.

The Indians' pitching will be better this year than last, at least it should be a lot better. The pitchers themselves admit that they were lacking in the matter of efficiency in 1921, but attribute a lot of their poor work to the fact that they missed their regular catcher. Coveleskie, Bagby, Uhle, Sothpron, Morton and Mails are picked to carry the brunt of the work. Coveleskie was the only Indian pitcher who came up to expectations last year. Bagby was a disappointment. He lost as many games as in 1920, but didn't come within 12 of winning as many victories as he turned in in the Indians' pennant year, when he was credited with 31 wins. Sothoron proved the real star for Cleveland last season when, after being discarded by St. Louis and Boston, the Indians took him on and he won 12 of 15 games, a remarkable showing. Morton and Uhle were just so-so, but great things are expected from them, and especially the latter, this season. Mails did fairly well in 1921, but didn't approach his excellent work of the previous fall.

The old guard will undoubtedly continue in the outfield, that is, Speaker will play center, Jamieson and Evans will alternate in left while Wood will have the call as regular in right now that Elmer Smith has been traded to Boston. It is possible Jack Graney may alternate with Wood, especially in the event Wood should falter on the job.

There will be a change in the Indians' infield. Gardner will continue at third base, Joe Sewell at short and Wambsganss at second; but McInnis will supplant Johnston and Burns at the initial base. Every player on the Cleveland roster is jubilant over the acquisition of McInnis for they believe that he will stop many drives that are headed toward right field and regarded as base hits when leaving the bat. McInnis is undoubtedly one of the best defensive first baseman baseball has known and he should prove a tower of strength to the Indians' cause. Guisto will act as substitute to McInnis. Stephenson is a holdover from last season. He did remarkably well as substitute second baseman and timely hitter for Wambsganss early in the season when the latter was out of the running.

In the event Speaker's outfield plans should not work out it is possible that Guisto will be given a chance to show what he can do at fly chasing. The Italian youth is a natural hitter and if he is kept on the bench he will be first choice with Speaker as pinch hitter any time the Tribe is opposed to left-handed pitching. Graney would have the call against right-hand pitchers, as in addition to being a timely batter against the regulation sort of pitching, he is one of the best waiters in the business.

Manager Speaker and President Dunn have every reason to look forward to the 1922 campaign with confidence of success. First of all the pitching should be from 20 to 25 per cent stronger, the catching will be improved if O'Neill can perform in 140 of the 154 scheduled games, the outfield will scarcely be weakened even with the loss of Smith and there is no one who will say that the infield has not been strengthened with McInnis to play first.

JUDGE LANDIS BACK FROM SOUTHERN TRIP

CHICAGO, April 4—Kenesaw M. Landis, baseball commissioner, was back in Chicago today from what he described as "the best vacation I ever had." He has been making a tour of the spring training camps of the major league baseball teams.

The commissioner declared that he had never enjoyed pleasures more than during the last few weeks which he spent picking oranges and star baseball players and accumulating a coat of tan.

"There is more enthusiasm than ever for baseball," Commissioner Landis declared.

CORNELL TO ENTERTAIN VISITORS

ITHACA, N. Y., April 3—Cornell University will entertain the Oxford-Cambridge lacrosse team at Ithaca, April 18 or 19. Graduate Manager Romeyn Berry has received from Captain Neyland of the British athletes an acceptance of an invitation sent by Cornell, and arrangements will be made to give the visiting Britishers a royal good time while they are here.

BOSTONIAN LEADS AT PINEHURST

Lowery's 154 Best of the Early Golf Scores in Qualifying Rounds

PINEHURST, N. C., April 4—Edward Lowery of the Norfolk Golf Club, Dedham, Mass., was leading the field in the qualifying round of the twenty-second United North and South Amateur Golf Championship tournament with a card of 80—74 for the 36 holes today with half the field completed. After all cards have been turned in tonight drawings for the title division will be made with the first 16 scores for the 36 holes of preliminary play.

Those who went around No. 3 course yesterday perform on the championship links today and vice versa. If the standard of the first day is sustained a score of 80 will barely tie for last position. Of the field of over 200 starters the great majority will continue in today's play, as there were very few no cards.

W. C. Fowns Jr. of Oakmont, A. L. Walker Jr. of Richmond County, F. C. Newton of Brookline, John A. Gammons of Providence, Harold Weber of Toledo, Henry Topping of Greenwich and Arthur Yates of Rochester were among the favorites who played well enough yesterday to qualify if they maintain the same place today.

The 74's negotiated by E. L. Schofield, Pinehurst, over the first course and those of Weber, Topping and Yates, over the No. 3 yesterday, compare favorably with the professional rounds of the recent open championship here. A glance at the scores will indicate that the aggregation of amateurs entered is a star one and that the match play should bring out some interesting contests.

There were 17 golfers who returned scores of 80 or better and 18 others with tallies from 80 to 65. The average figure for the championship course was a couple of strokes higher than for the No. 3 layout.

The leading scores over both courses in the first 18 holes of the 36-hole qualifying round:

CHAMPIONSHIP COURSE

	Out	In	Ttl
E. L. Scofield, Pinehurst	38	36	74
W. C. Fowner Jr., Oakmont	36	40	76
F. K. Robeson, Rochester	37	40	77
John A. Gammons, Providence	40	37	77
S. M. Newton, Richmond	36	41	77
Capt. A. T. Roberts, Scotland	40	37	77
F. C. Newton, Country Club	37	40	77
A. Mendes, Siwanoy	40	38	78
Frank Keating, Pinehurst	39	41	80
W. W. Burnett, Toronto	39	41	80
Fred Kennedy, Springfield	39	42	81
R. C. Shannon 2d., Massapequa	41	41	82
George Ormiston, Oakmont	39	43	82
L. D. Pierce, Rochester	41	43	83
F. B. Elliot, Woodland	40	44	84
L. S. Robeson, Rochester	40	44	84
Robert Stranahan, Toledo	41	44	85
H. B. Lewis, North Andover	41	44	85
W. S. Vanclief, Richmond	42	43	85
R. E. Harlow, Scarboro	40	45	85

NO. 3 COURSE

Harold Weber, Toledo	36	38	74
Henry Topping, Greenwich	36	38	74
Arthur Yates, Rochester	38	36	74
A. L. Walker Jr., Richmond	38	37	75
J. D. Chapman, Greenwich	38	41	79
Donald Parson, Youngstown	40	40	80
Edward Lowery, Norfolk	39	41	80
H. K. Kerr, Garden City	42	39	81
J. Wells, East Liverpool	44	38	82
W. S. Dillon, Fitchburg	40	42	82
Howard Phillips, Pinehurst	40	43	83
T. S. Fuller, Ardsley	41	43	84
W. C. Fovargue, Chicago	41	43	84
J. Schlottman, Detroit	43	42	85
Grantland Rice, Englewood	39	46	85

PLAN RACES FOR A NEW TYPE OF BOAT

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 4—Yacht clubs in the Great Lakes region are planning races for a new class of sailing vessels this summer. Most of the larger clubs will have events for "Victory" type boats during the coming season.

These yachts carry a marconi rig of 486 square feet of canvas. The new cut of canvas is mainly in the mainsail and is triangular in shape and carries no gaff like the older and more conventional rig known to the Great Lakes. The hull is a flush deck design 31 feet over all, 21 feet on the load water line and has a beam measurement of seven feet. With the crew aboard the draft is 4 feet, 8 inches.

Fleets of these boats are growing throughout the lake region, and keen competition is expected for trophies which will be offered to owners of these craft. There will be interclub races for "Victory" boats at different yachting centers. The most important competition in prospect is that to be held early in July, the course being one of 70 miles, from Cleveland to Put-in-Bay for the Winton Cup.

SCHAEFER OFFERS TO MEET COCHRAN

CHICAGO, April 4 (Special)—An offer to meet Welker Cochran of San Francisco, in this city May 16, 17 and 18, in a challenge match for the world's championship in 18.2 balkline billiards, was made here yesterday by Charles Tennes, manager of Jacob Schaefer, the professional champion. No formal challenge has yet been received from Cochran, but he is next in line for a chance at the title, following the failure of W. F. Hoppe, of New York, to regain the crown here last week.

In the tournament last fall Cochran was the only player who defeated Schaefer. The champion won all his other contests by good margins, including the tournament final against Hoppe and the play-off of the tie for the title. Cochran had another claim to distinction, however, for he established a world's record for tournament competition with a run of 384. Cochran, now at Dowagaic, Mich., is expected to give his answer to the invitation within a day or two.

PRINCETON ELECTS JEFFERIES

PRINCETON, N. J., April 3—John Howard Jefferies Jr. '23, of Narberth, Pa., was elected captain of next year's Princeton basketball team today. He captained his freshman basket ball quintet here two years ago and has played two years on the Tiger varsity.

STEVENS TO TAKE OVER TECH CREWS

Former Harvard Oarsman Will Be Given Full Control

After three weeks of active rowing without the services of a coach the crews of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology will be turned over this afternoon to Arthur W. Stevens, whose appointment as head coach was announced yesterday by Dr. A. W. Rowe, secretary of the advisory council on athletics. Mr. Stevens, who is a Harvard graduate and oarsman, has been given full control for three years, and with the cooperation of Dr. Rowe he will select a staff of assistants in an endeavor to build up a Tech coaching system similar to the one now at Harvard.

Dr. Rowe, who was appointed by the Tech Advisory Council on Athletics a committee of one to look into the qualifications of various coaches, expressed satisfaction that the Engineers did not have to resort to a professional mentor. It is the aim of the Tech athletic authorities to establish in due time a complete amateur system of coaching for every sport. Besides crew, Tech has now amateur coaches in charge of basketball, tennis, and fencing.

The two Tech crews that are being strenuously trained for their race with the United States Naval Academy, April 29, rowed as follows yesterday:

Crew A—Bow—W. B. Driscoll '22; 2—A. R. Prouty '24; 3—J. C. Nowell '23; 4—J. C. Molinar '22; 5—A. O. Schultz '24; 6—A. M. Valentine '23; 7—Capt. H. W. McCurdy '22; stroke—J. L. Brill '23; coxswain—H. D. Folinsbee '25.

Crew B—Bow—R. J. Evans '24; 2—H. B. DuPont '23; 3—W. B. Murdoch '23; 4—D. C. Sayre '23; 5—R. C. Eaton '24; 6—H. R. Greatwood '24; 7—L. T. Blood '22; stroke—E. P. Dunleavy '24; coxswain—R. E. Reid '24.

TRACK FOLLOWERS EXPECT NEW MARK

American Runners Finish Their Preliminary Training Today

LONDON, April 3 (By the Associated Press)—If weather conditions are favorable, track enthusiasts predict a new four-mile relay record next Saturday when the relay runners of the University of Pennsylvania meet Oxford and Cambridge universities in England's first relay carnival at the Queen's Club.

The American runners finished their preliminary training on the Queen's Club track today and then went to Oxford, where they will remain until Saturday as guests of Trinity College. All the men are in good condition. It has not been decided, however, whether D. W. Head '23, or Sayman Kerr '25, will compete in the American quartet. The Americans consider the Cambridge runners formidable competitors, and a thrilling finish in Saturday's race is expected if L. A. Brown '22 of Pennsylvania and H. R. Stallard of Cambridge should start the final mile fairly evenly.

The Pennsylvania athletes have been made honorary members of the Queen's Club, and have been recipients of many honors in English athletic circles.

OREGON AWARDS NINE WRESTLING LETTERS

CORVALLIS, Oregon (Special)—Edward H. Fisher '23, Bandon, Ore., was elected captain of next year's wrestling squad at a banquet given by Coach Rathbun. Fisher has been northwest wrestling champion in the 145-pound class for the past two years and has never lost a single match.

Only two men will be lost by graduation and Coach Rathbun expects to turn out another northwest championship team next year.

Captain Patchin and Vincent Buttervitch are the ones who will graduate. Neither of them has lost a match in their three years of intercollegiate wrestling.

Nine men won their letters in wrestling this year. They are: Captain Patchin, 125-pound class; Vincent Buttervitch, 145-pound class; Robert Fulton, 125-pound class; Edward Fisher, 145-pound class; Gene Hubbard, 135-pound class; Marion Coyner, 158-pound class; W. Z. Stenstrom, 175-pound class; George Johnson, heavyweight class, and Ronald McBride, heavyweight class.

JELLIFFE TO HEAD YALE

NEW HAVEN, April 3—W. L. Jelliffe '23 of New York, tonight was elected captain of the Yale University swimming team for next year. He swam for two seasons on the Yale relay team, which holds the world's record. Neville T. Ussher '23 of Stonington, Conn., was elected captain of the water polo team and David H. Bigelow '23 of Andover, Mass., was named swimming manager.

NOYES LEAVES NAVAL ACADEMY

ANNAPOLIS, Md., April 3—The resignation of Victor P. Noyes of Rutland, Vt., a member of the third class in the United States Naval Academy, and one of the best football backs ever in the institution, was accepted today. Noyes has not been entirely satisfied with his life at the academy, and the uncertainty as to the future of its graduates decided him to resign.

OLIPHANT SIGNS CONTRACT

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., April 3—First Lieut. E. Q. Oliphant, assistant director of gymnastics and physical education at the United States Military Academy, West Point, has signed a contract to become athletic director at Union College. He will begin his new duties in August.

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NINE VETERANS OUT FOR KANSAS

Crimson and Blue Nine Give Indications of Making Strong Bid for Conference Honors

LAWRENCE, Kan. (Special)—The University of Kansas baseball squad under the tutelage of Coach George Clark is fast rounding into shape, and from early indications the Crimson and Blue nine should make a great battle for another Missouri Valley Conference championship this spring. Nine veterans from last year's nine are eligible again this year. This list contains Capt. J. B. Bloomer '23, first base; W. E. Boyd '22, second base; F. G. Murphy '22, shortstop; J. H. Wenzel '23, third base; R. C. Farrell '22, center field; F. J. Lashley '22, left field; G. C. Frazier '23, catcher; G. E. Rody '22, pitcher, and C. C. Custer '22, pitcher.

The Kansas infield is left intact from last year, the outfield has two veterans, Custer and Rody are both veterans and can be depended upon in the pitcher's box. Frazier, catcher, is a dependable man but is somewhat handicapped by small size.

H. H. Wetzel '24, star first baseman from last year's freshman squad, will be available for the initial base if Captain Bloomer is needed to pitch. Bloomer besides being a star first baseman is a steady pitcher and was used in the box in several of the games last spring. Other men from the 1921 squad who are showing up well in practice thus far are: W. B. Pierce '22, infield; R. P. Conboy '24, outfield; L. C. Wiberg '22, outfield; J. H. Garety '23, outfield; W. W. Staplin '23, infield; J. S. Turner '23, infield, J. C. Lonborg '24, infield.

C. H. Long '22, who played with the Crimson and Blue nine in a few games near the close of the season last spring, is counted on as one of the mainstays of the Kansas pitching staff this year.

From all indications the Kansas nine should be a well-balanced team this year. With nine veterans and plenty of new material Coach Clark should be able to build up a machine that can turn back the rest of the Missouri Valley. The Kansas infield will be particularly strong considering that the same men played together last year and every one is a fast, clean fielder. Captain Bloomer, Murphy and Boyd are all sure hitters and can be depended upon in a pinch. In the outfield with Farrell and Lashley back in their old position Kansas will having nothing to concern him from this quarter. Farrell is a dangerous hitter at all times, and one of the fastest and cleanest fielders that has held down an outfield position for Kansas in many years.

The pitching staff composed of Rody, Custer, Bloomer and Long, will be a strong cog in the Crimson and Blue team. Rody, captain of the 1922 basketball team, will be working his third year in the box. Custer, who was one of the mainstays of the 1921 championship nine, will be working great again this year. Captain Bloomer, if needed, can be switched from first, and can be relied upon to win a few games. Long, who was brilliant at the close of last year, will be the man who probably will carry the brunt of the pitching for Kansas this year.

Coach Clark has been working his men indoors ever since Feb. 1, and so they were in fairly good condition to start the outdoor practice which was begun two weeks ago. The schedule is as follows:

April 14-15—University of Oklahoma at Norman; 17-18—Oklahoma State at Stillwater; 21-22—Kansas State at Manhattan; 28-29—Iowa State at Lawrence.

May 4-5—University of Missouri at Lawrence; 12-13—University of Missouri at Columbia; 17-18—University of Oklahoma at Lawrence; 26-27—Kansas State at Lawrence.

June 3—University of Nebraska at Lincoln; 5—University of Nebraska at Lawrence.

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Hope to Make Shell Racing Among Schoolboys Popular

National Association of Amateur Oarsmen of America Undertake the Development of This Sport

NEW YORK, April 4 (By the Associated Press)—Development throughout the nation of rowing as an interscholastic sport has been undertaken by the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen of America and its metropolitan division, the New York Rowing Association. These organizations hope, in time, to make shell racing among the schoolboys of the country as popular as football or baseball.

Officials of the organizations realize that it will require several years of real missionary work before national interscholastic events will be possible. The Samuel Cramer Cup, now held by the Central High School of Washington, is available, and the plans of the N. A. A. O. call for the eventual staging of an annual interscholastic titular race in connection with the national championship regatta.

This cup will be raced for by schoolboy crews in the Decoration Day regatta to be held in the Harlem River May 30, and it is expected that from three to five eight-oared crews will compete. The trophy, donated several years ago by the famous oarsman and all-round athlete whose name it bears, will it is hoped, have a far greater significance within the next decade. The rules which govern the trophy race at present will be continued when the stage of wider competition is reached. Three of the salient points limit the race to one mile; require that every member of a crew be able to swim, and provide that no high school or preparatory school oarsman, who shall at any time during his school course represent a boat club, shall be eligible for a school crew.

The movement, which is making rapid strides in the metropolitan section, has already interested a number of high school authorities. Among the institutions which already have crews or are considering the adoption of rowing as a sport are Stuyvesant, Dewitt Clinton, Commercial, Bayonne and New Rochelle high school. One or more schools in Philadelphia, Washington and Boston are also represented by eights.

In this city the various rowing clubs are donating shells and sweeps for the use of schoolboy oarsmen and furnishing former oarsmen and rowing officials as coaches.

Two of the most ardent advocates of the movement are John J. Mulcahy, secretary of the N. A. A. O., and James Pilkington, known as the "Father of American rowing," for 16 years president of the national association. Mulcahy has already made several trips to other cities to interest school faculties in the movement, and is planning still wider missionary work. College rowing coaches and collegiate rowing authorities are cooperating, which is but natural in view of the fact that with school rowing popular the material for varsity eights will be greatly increased.

That the sport will quickly find devotees among the schoolboys is attested by the fact that when a recent call was issued for candidates at Stuyvesant High School in this city more than 300 pupils responded.

Interscholastic rowing has long been popular in England, one explanation for the splendid eights turned out by Oxford and Cambridge universities. Rowing enthusiasts here see a future day when the best schoolboy eights of England and the United States will meet in an international title race.

COAST LEAGUE STARTS

SAN FRANCISCO, April 4—The Pacific Coast Baseball League today will open its 1922 season. Seattle plays at San Francisco, Oakland at Sacramento, Portland at Los Angeles, and Vernon at Salt Lake City. Reports indicate that capacity crowds will jam every park. In San Francisco the advance seat sale is the greatest in the local club's history. This year the league, for the first time, has created a fund of $20,000 to be distributed to the seven leading clubs.

CLARK TO COACH MAINE NINE

WATERVILLE, Me., April 3—Wilkie Clark left today for Orono, where he will coach the University of Maine baseball team the coming season. Clark was the Colby baseball mentor last year. He expects to have a good team at the university this year, but some of the candidates are not available on account of restrictions.

PROPOSAL MADE CONCERNING FUTURE AIR RACING CONTESTS

Fédération Aéronautique Internationale Agrees Machines Should Be Required to Pass a Low-Speed Test

LONDON (Special)—The Royal Aero Club of the United Kingdom did good service to the cause of aviation at the last meeting of the Fédération Aeronautique Internationale by proposing that in future international speed contests machines should be required first to pass a slow-speed test. The federation agreed to the proposal, and the affiliated clubs are to formulate methods for holding such tests, for consideration at its next meeting.

It may seem strange to most people that the exercise of authority should be necessary for the prevention of such obvious risks as occur in the great flying races, and that makers of airplanes should construct machines which only exceptionally skillful pilots can handle. It is no less remarkable that there is never any difficulty in obtaining the enthusiastic services of such pilots. These conditions arise chiefly through lack of complete consideration, and for want of exact guidance. High speed in itself being an exceedingly attractive quality no effort is spared to secure and to prove it.

Even before the war, however, the matter had gone too far, and in the Gordon Bennett race the faster machines would take ground at a speed of 80 miles per hour, or more, and run 1000 yards before coming to a halt. One writes the word "run," but in reality for most part it was a kangaroo-like process, obviously risky even on level ground. The committee for the 1914 Gordon Bennett race, which was never held, decided that a slow-speed test should be imposed on all entering machines. But after the war, when this contest was renewed, the condition was dropped. The Deutsch de la Meurthe now takes the place of the Gordon Bennett race, and in view of the action of the Fédération Aeronautique Internationale, it is to be hoped that it will be made more interesting, really useful in its influence on design, less sensational, and less destructive of material.

The speed of the fastest racing aeroplanes has gone up very rapidly, and since 1914 has increased from 150 to 200 miles per hour. At the same time, owing to improvements to wings and general design, the range of speed has increased, so that the 200 miles per hour machine lands no faster than did the one of 150 miles per hour. What is required, of course, is that the landing should be very much slower. The useful character of these contests had become questionable, but the opportunity to improve them vastly has at last been recognized. Builders of machines must design for slow landing combined with fast flying; and even if the result should be decreased top speed for the next year or two, the gain to flying will be enormous and should affect design of all classes of aeroplanes.

In the last one or two big races certain machines were in fact so contrived with variable wings that a big range of speed was possible; unfortunately, they were unsuccessful, coming to grief during trials, and the types which express wrong ideals were victorious. In insisting that all machines shall be capable of flying slow as well as fast the authorities are making these contests a direct stimulus to wholesome design.

Apart from racing types, improvement in general design has brought about a remarkable increase in speed-range. For example, a new British type, the "Sparrowhawk," built to the design of Mr. Folland, actually flies at about 150 miles per hour on top speed, but can stagger along at 20 miles per hour, and this without variable wings or any such mechanical complication. It seems almost incredible. The sensation of flying at such a low speed is uncanny. There is a curious looseness and rattling in the machine, and the rush of air is no more than a breeze. It is believed that actually horizontal flight could be maintained even at a lower speed. But careful tests have yet to be applied. The top speed, 150 miles per hour, is of course only moderate in these days, and such a machine is much slower than purely racing types. This is mentioned in order to show how great the progress is, for the "Sparrowhawk" should be able to land at its minimum flying speed in a calm, while against a gentle wind it should come to earth almost as gently as the bird after which it is named.

HARVARD CREW SQUADS REDUCED

Experienced Football Men Win Final Elimination

Harvard's varsity and freshman crew squads have now been reduced to two varsity eights with an extra stroke and three extra coxswains and three regular freshman eights and two 150-pound freshmen crews. Head Coach Howe and his assistants start in today on the serious work of drilling the various crews for the coming spring races. It is expected that there may be a number of changes made in the seating of the various eights before the final races of the season.

The freshman crews had a race over the mile course on the Charles River yesterday afternoon an E. F. M. 1 crew won by half a length over A. C. M. 1 and at that the winning eight did not have to do its best. I. F. M. 1, E. F. M. 2, A. C. M. 2 and A. C. M. 3 finished in that order. After this race, Coach Howe announced that the following eights had been selected to continue training:

Crew A—Stroke, Seabury Cook; 7, S. B. Kelley; 6, H. G. Curran; 5, H. M. Bohlen; 4, H. P. Curtis; 3, C. M. Hastings; 2, H. J. Weisman; bow, J. O. Bangs; cox., C. S. Heard.

Crew B—Stroke, Lovell Thompson; 7, P. H. Theopold; 6, Alfred Codman; 5, L. G. Kendall; 4, J. P. Hubbard; 3, W. M. Fairleigh; 2, A. B. Harlow; bow, B. F. Rice-Bassett; cox., F. H. Blum.

Crew C—Stroke, F. B. Benkard; 7, P. S. Trafford Jr.; 6, M. W. Greenough; 5, A. B. Cassedy; 4, G. S. Mumford Jr.; 3, T. L. Eliot; 2, R. F. Pond; bow, W. P. Dixon; cox., W. J. Cunningham.

150-Pound Crews

Crew A—Stroke, S. G. French; 7, P. H. Robb; 6, W. P. Beal; 5, H. M. Watts Jr.; 4, C. W. Felt; 3, H. M. Stevens; 2, L. D. J. Draper; bow, A. L. Smith 3d; cox., Harmanenni.

Crew B—Stroke, H. P. Thomas; 7, H. deF. Lockwood Jr.; 6, J. J. Hollister Jr.; 5, M. L. Brown; 4, G. S. Cook; 3, H. P. Stabler; 2, James Otis; bow, G. M. Grinnell; cox., S. W. Jarcho.

Coach Howe plans to devote his varsity work during the next day or two to picking the first and second eights which will face University of Pennsylvania about four weeks hence. It is expected that he will definiely announce the seating of these eights next Thursday. The two eights were given a lot of rowing yesterday and frequent shifts were made in the seating of the oarsmen. The boats were seated in their final spins as follows:

Crew A—Bow, G. M. Appleton '22; 2, N. C. Webb '23; 3, B. McK. Henry '24; 4, H. S. Morgan '23; 5, C. J. Hubbard Jr. '24; 6, R. C. Storey Jr. '24; 7, H. H. Fuller Jr. '23; stroke, Walter Amory '24; cox., S. C. Badger '23.

Crew B—Bow, C. H. Hollister Jr. '24; 2, J. R. Hoover '24; 3, J. A. Nickerson '22; 4, Standish Bradford '24; 5, D. S. Holder '24; 6, J. D. Jameson '24; 7, A. L. Hobson Jr. '24; stroke, S. N. Brown '24; cox., B. H. Burnham '24.

RUEL STILL A HOLDOUT

ST. LOUIS, April 4—Harold Ruel, holdout catcher of the Boston Americans, is practicing with the Washington University team here and he declares that unless his terms are met by the Red Sox he will not join the team, having left it at Hot Springs, Ark., after his salary demand was refused. Ruel is a native of St. Louis.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

There were 239 new incorporations in Massachusetts in March, which was 10 less than were reported in March last year and 70 less than were shown in the corresponding month in 1920. Last month's total was 25 more than the February figure, but 18 less than were recorded in January.

FOOTBALL DATES FOR SPRINGFIELD

SPRINGFIELD, April 4 — Eight games are announced on the Springfield College football schedule for 1922 by Manager T. A. Gibson '23 of Rochester, N. Y. Two open dates, for which it is desired to book home games, are also carried in the schedule. Springfield's schedule last year contained 11 games, the longest list in the East for a college team.

Features of the announcement are the games with Fordham University, which will be played in New York on Nov. 4, with Detroit University at Springfield, Oct. 28, and the opening contest with Colby College, which will be played on Sept. 23 at the Eastern States Exposition grounds in Springfield as a part of the exposition program. The University of Vermont will also be met on neutral ground at Brattleboro, Vt., on Oct. 7.

An announcement is expected soon concerning a new head coach to succeed Prof. Elmer Berry, who retired from coaching football last autumn. It is certain that the newcomer will become a member of the faculty, in accordance with the Springfield policy of having no coaching by outsiders. The schedule in full is as follows:

Sept. 23—Colby College at Springfield (Eastern States Exposition); 30—United States Military Academy at West Point.

Oct. 7—University of Vermont at Brattleboro, Vt.; 12—(Columbus Day), open; 14—Connecticut Agricultural College at Springfield; 21—Stevens Institute of Technology at Springfield; 28—Detroit University at Springfield.

Nov. 4—Fordham University at New York; 11—Holy Cross College at Worcester; 18—Open.

FORD AND LAWLER TO COACH GOPHERS

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 4 (Special)—Russell Ford, former pitcher of the New York Americans and generally credited with discovery of the "emery ball," and Lawrence Lawler, former Gopher star, have been appointed baseball coaches for the newly authorized University of Minnesota team. The appointments were made by Director of Athletics Fred W. Luehring, subject to confirmation by the University Athletic Board of Control, which is certain to act favorably tomorrow. Neither will be head coach, but each will share responsibility. Both are to be employed on part-time contracts. With a squad of 100 men out for practice, necessity of whipping a team together almost over night, also necessitates assistance of two faculty members.

Captain Farrell, army officer attached to the Cadet Corps, and Prof. W. E. Smith, are to assist. Members of the squad will probably elect a captain before the end of the week. Harry Brown appears a likely choice, with Otis McCreary a close second.

BROOKLYN FANS PLEASED

NEW YORK, April 4—Baseball enthusiasts of Brooklyn were today convinced their National League team had won the Mason and Dixon championship. The team was at Memphis to resume combat with the New York Americans, and, in view of their 12-to-0 victory over the Highlanders yesterday at Little Rock, their followers had every right to be pleased. Ruether and Grimes held New York to five hits, Ruether pitched for four innings and allowed only one safe hit. The Giants, having disposed of the Memphis team in five straight starts, were at Knoxville, Tenn., today for the continuation of their series with the Chicago White Sox.

PRATT NAMED CAPTAIN

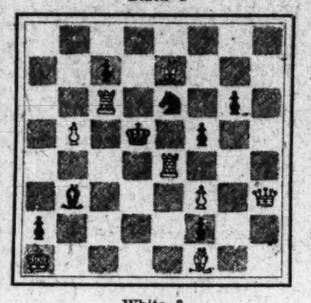
DYERSBURG, Tenn., April 4—Derrill S. Pratt, Boston Red Sox second baseman, has been chosen captain and field leader of the team for the 1922 season, Manager Hugh Duffy announced today. Prat succeeds Everett Scott, who was traded to the New York Americans.

CHESS

By George H. Dabbitt

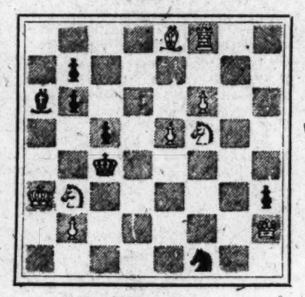
PROBLEM NO. 353
By Lennox F. Beach
Original: Composed especially for The Christian Science Monitor

Black 8



White 8
Mate in two.

PROBLEM NO. 354
By G. Heathcote
Black 7



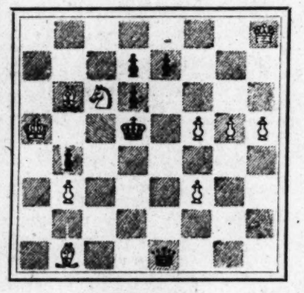
White 9
Mate in three.

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 351. Kt-Q3
No. 352. 1. Kt-Kt3 . . moves
2. Q-Kt5
Prob. Comp. P. H. Williams 1. Kt-Q2

Those desirous of playing correspondence chess may send their name and address to the Editor. The list:
LeRoy Hall, 2700 North Main Street, Santa Ana, California.
R. F. Lyons, 2431 Dana Street, Berkeley, California.

PROBLEM COMPOSITION
An example of the "Block" from "Leschalle."
By R. L'Hermet
Black 6



White 10
Mate in two.

NOTES

Morris A. Schapiro, the Columbia University star, is the new champion of the Manhattan Chess Club, New York, last year's holder, David Janowski, not competing. Schapiro won 8 games and drew 2, followed by Roy T. Black 7½—2½; J. Rosenthal 7—3; J. Liebling 6½—3½ and Samuel Katz 5½—4½.

As a result of the Brooklyn Chess Club being tied by the Swedish Chess Club in the Metropolitan N. Y. League, the Manhattans moved into second place with Marshall's Club still leading. Score of the tied match.

	BROOKLYN		SWEDISH
1.	H. Zirn	½	A. Johnson ..... ½
2.	F. J. Le Count	½	A. Sundberg .... ½
3.	A. C. Cass....	0	G. Christenson.. 1
4.	M. Schroeder.	0	G. Scholdberg... 1
5.	W.M. de Visser	1	A. Nelson 0
6.	L. J. Wolff....	½	C. Carlson ..... ½
7.	O. Jacoby.....	½	G. Gustafson.... ½
8.	C. J. Crowell.	1	C. A. Larson.... 0
		4	4

The Franklin Chess Club, Philadelphia, has moved to new quarters in the Musical Art Club Building, 1811 Raustead Street. The first match played was against the University of Pennsylvania team, Franklin winning 7½—6½.

Little Sam Rzeschewski has recently been heard from again, once at Passaic, N. J., where he won all of 15 games and also at Lakewood, N. J., all of 10 games.

Hampshire, Eng., without three of their strongest players, including Sir G. A. Thomas, were defeated by Middlesex, 13—3, the only real opposition coming on the first five boards, which resulted as follows:

MIDDLESEX		HAMPSHIRE	
1. A. G. Conde..	½	J. H. Blake.....	½
2. E. G. Sergeant	½	F. J. Elwell.....	½
3. P. W. Sergeant	½	H. D. Osborn...	½
4. R. C. Griffith.	1	J. S. West:.....	0
5. H. Saunders..	½	L. Illingsworth..	½
	3		2

Hampshire secured only one win on the other 11 boards.

The Battersea Chess Club held a lightning tournament in aid of the fund for the coming London congress, which proved such a success that another one has been planned.

Hungary announces the recommencement of the publication of the Magyar Sakkivlág, the official organ of the Hungarian Chess Association, with the following editorial staff: Messrs. Abonyi, Felelos, Tóth, Z. Balla, Chaupetzky, Pesitz and Dr. Vadja.

An Austrian Hauptturnier congress held at Vienna resulted in the creation of five new masters: Dr. J. Krejcik, Hans Kmoch, Albert Becker, Hans Müller and Dr. T. Gruber. The following game was contested at Friberg, notes by H. Helms:

QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING

	Aljechin White	Bogoljubow Black
1.	P-Q4	Kt-KB3
2.	Kt-KB3	P-K3
3.	P-B4	P-QKt3
4.	P-KKt2	....

Aljechin considers this stronger than Kt-B3 because that permits the pinning of the knight by B-Kt5, and the subsequent breaking up of the pawns after BxKt does not tend to improve White's position.

4.	....	B-Kt2
5.	B-Kt2	P-B4

If now B-Kt5ch, then QKt-Q2.

6.	PxP	BxP
7.	Castles	Castles
8.	Kt-B3	P-Q4
9.	Kt-Q4	BxKt
10.	QxB	Kt-B3
11.	Q-R4	PxP
12.	R-Q sq	Q-B sq

The queen cannot go to Kt2 on account of 13, B-Kt5, P-KR3; 14, BxKt, QxB; 15, QxQ, PxQ; 16, R-Q7, winning a piece.

13.	B-Kt5	Kt-Q4
14.	KtxKt	PxKt
15.	RxP	....

This must have surprised Black, as it seems to assure an exchange of bishops, but, as a matter of fact, the rook serves as a buffer, while White gains time for the very important move of B-K4.

15.	....	Kt-Kt5
16.	B-K4	P-B4

The position is so dangerous that Black can do no better than give up his queen for two pieces. If, for example, 16, ..., P-Kt3; 17, B-B6, KtxR; 18, BxKt, and Black has no defense against Q-R6. If 16. ...., P-KR3; 17, BxP, P-B4; 18, Q-Kt5, Q-B2; 19, BxKtP, QxB; 20. QxQ ch, KxQ; 21, R-Q7 ch.

17.	BxP	RxB
18.	R-Q8 ch	QxR
19.	BxQ	R-QB sq
20.	R-Q sq	R-KB2
21.	Q-Kt4	Kt-Q6
22.	PxKt	RxB
23.	PxP	QR-KB sq
24.	P-B4	R-K2
25.	K-B2	P-KR3
26.	R-K sq	B-B sq
27.	Q-B3	KR-KB2
28.	Q-Q5	P-KKt4
29.	R-K7	PxP
30.	PxP	Resigns

HOTELS

NEW ENGLAND



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TOYS GALORE AT INDUSTRIAL FAIR

British Women's Ingenuity Shown in Gorgeous Display of Goods

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 10—The British Industries Fair, organized by the Board of Trade at the White City, London, is, generally speaking, an exhibition of men's work displayed to masculine buyers for the world's markets, yet here and there among the goods on view there is evidence of women's ingenuity and enterprise and above all of their vitality.

The Fair comprises such trades as cutlery, glass and china, chemicals, furniture, hard haberdashery, musical instruments, printing, jewelry, fancy goods, stationery, leather, toys and games, and so on. It is in the four latter sections that the claims of women are most apparent and where a few examples of their work may be taken as typical of the rest.

About eighty leading firms are represented this year in the toy section. A falling off, it is true, from war-time displays, when the world's markets were largely closed to German and Hungarian wares, yet in the lines where British workmanship excels, in soft toys, for example, in large wooden playthings, such as engines and rocking horses, in dolls' perambulators, puzzles and games, no backsliding is apparent.

At one of the women's stalls piles of the daintiest dolls' clothes from lilliputian lingerie to gossamer cloaks and gowns are on view. Large British firms buy these tiny garments—fashioned by feminine fingers—for the day and ceremonial wear of imported European dolls, to the satisfaction of all concerned.

At other stalls in the toy section is a large variety of soft toys mainly designed and manufactured by women. There are entrancing teddy bears and cuddly dolls, donkeys and lambs, whimsical penguins, gorgeous parrots, cats and dogs, all zoologically satisfying as well as irresistibly attractive to small children. One Scottish lady is showing life-sized Shetland ponies, cows and bears so true to nature that one almost waits to watch them breathe and move. Some of these, she says, find their way to the United States for use as models in stores.

Women's invention is also very marked at the display of the war relief toy works, at which 90 per cent of the wood carving is done by widows and women dependents of ex-service men.

One cannot fail to be struck by the land-women's exhibit: lampshades and standards fashioned as orange and lemon trees, baskets and cushions in glorious colorings and decorated for the most part with silken fruits that one might almost describe as luscious. This rural industry started during the war to beguile the leisure hours of isolated land-girls, is continued by Mrs. Hughes, the originator and organizer, in the grounds of her priory house in Kent dating from the eleventh century.

Another war-time woman worker, an ex-supervisor of women in the National Ordnance Factories at Leeds is to be seen at the Fair as the exhibitor of embossed, hand-painted and tooled leather work.

There is evidently a wide scope in this applied art for women artists who have grasped the meaning of the new movement in evidence in Great Britain for color in the home.

CONFIDENCE EXPRESSED IN FUTURE OF IRELAND

Government, Says A. E. Russell, Will Be Settled in Few Years and Business of Nation Will Have Begun

DUBLIN, March 10 (Special Correspondence)—A. E. Russell, better known, perhaps, in the literary world by his nom de plume A. E., is an idealist, author, poet, and artist. He possesses as well, however, a very practical side to his nature, which has been shown in the good work done by him for the cooperative movement in Ireland.

Recently Mr. Russell gave his views on the Irish situation to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor who called on him at Plunkett House, the headquarters of the cooperative movement. It was difficult to forecast the future, he said, except by seeing ideas in the thoughts of the people and judging how these ideas would work out.

There had been four great movements in Ireland of recent years, he explained. These ideals originated mainly in the thought of four great Irishmen. There was first Sir Horace Plunkett, the founder of the cooperative movement among the farmers whose ideas had affected hundreds of thousands of people. The seed was sown and these ideas would go on developing and being enriched by an imaginative people. The second leader was Dr. Douglas Hyde, the most eloquent propagandist of the Gaelic movement. Mr. Russell said he remembered hearing him address a meeting at Loughrea 20 years ago and as he listened to that thrilling voice he realized what a flame was being kindled in Ireland. The national character had been evolved through thousands of years and the national literature was the mirror of that character and made it self-conscious. With the Gaelic revival would come all the old ideals, inspirations and gifts of expression. The third originator of a movement was James Conolly, the Labor leader, a man of very powerful character. The organization of Labor in Ireland, Mr. Russell declared, might be said to have begun with Conolly. The fourth man whose ideas had changed national circumstances was Arthur Griffith, the main expositor of Sinn Fein and now President of Dail Eireann. He had held resolutely to his ideal of the political and economic independence of Ireland, through poverty and failure, and his ideal was now becoming realized in the Irish Free State.

Culture and Social Order

The national culture and the social order, Mr. Russell said, were of the utmost importance. The cooperative movement was certain to go on until it became a dominating influence in rural life. It was creating rural communities which bought, manufactured, and sold together. In these communities men developed that sense of identity of interest which was the true basis of citizenship. The local societies of farmers would join in federations for larger enterprises, such as meat and bacon. In a society where cooperation was fundamental even naturally selfish men would desire the success of the community to which they belonged and with which their own success or failure was bound up. The nation would thus be welded into social harmony.

The Gaelic movement would have a great effect also on national life. In Europe, in Spain, in France, and England the Latin domination had obliterated the culture which preceded it, but the Irish culture and traditions had been but little affected. As men became more familiar with the Gaelic culture that culture would find expression in daily life. The traditional Celtic designs would affect furniture and decorations generally and art as applied to industry. The Gaelic language was a very rich one, and had never been corrupted by commercialism or journalism. It was entirely made by poets. The English language would never be obliterated because of its economic and literary importance, but where the people were bilingual they were always more intelligent.

Mr. Russell said it was difficult to forestall the future where labor was concerned. He thought labor would have to adopt some other policy than nationalization of land or industry. There were 500,000 or 600,000 peasant proprietors who would resent vigorously any effort to nationalize their land. Labor would find itself forced to fall back on the policy of cooperation and might change their trade unions into productive associations. The Italians had developed this policy very successfully; in some districts in Italy, 75 or 80 per cent of public contracts, bridges, canals, etc., were being carried out by organized labor, financed by cooperative banks.

Beginnings Are Already Made

There was little in Ireland to prevent such a policy being adopted by Labor if Labor would incorporate technical competence into their unions. Beginnings had already been made and in Dublin the Clothing and Manufacturing Society had a large contract for uniforms for the new Irish Army. Mr. Russell said he did not know if this orderly evolution would appeal all at once to a community excited by the war and the Russian Revolution, but he thought Labor would finally be forced to take up this policy and drop the perpetual warfare by strikes which only weakened employers and employees.

It was difficult, Mr. Russell said, to anticipate the political movements. There seemed to be new forces at work. The young men were full of initiative and energy, and he was impressed by their character. At present he thought, however, they lacked the clear ideas shown in other movements. The ancient mold of thought had been broken during the last few years and a new kind of character was forming. A leader was needed to crystallize the aspirations and ideals of the younger men which appeared somewhat indefinite at the present hour. Studying their utterances one could not feel certain where their ideas would bring them. For five years Ireland had literally been Tirna-og, the country of the young. Youth had dominated politics in the recent struggle while its elders sat and watched its daring methods, shivering with mingled terror and delight. The present members of the Dail had been elected not so much for their political genius, but because they had fought and suffered or had been imprisoned. Their election was a defiant gesture toward the past government. In a few years a more natural selection of representatives for their political abilities would take place and he believed that these young men would come to the front; and the Dail of the future would be a brilliant assembly. If the country accepted the Treaty these young men might enter and vitalize the farmers' movement or the labor movement, or the Gaelic revival, or other movements.

Fine National Character

With regard to the North, Mr. Russell said that economically there were good reasons why the North should join in the Irish Free State. The union of the northern and southern temperament would make a fine national character. It was not generally understood that statistics showed the South to be richer than the North, and it was pure illusion to suppose that the North had more money. The South of Ireland was agricultural and the northeast industrial. There was more profit for Ireland in agricultural than in industrial production, as expressed not merely in the nominal value of exports but in every pound's worth of agricultural product sold there was more money for the producer than in the pound's worth of manufactured articles.

Mr. Russell considered that the northeast counties deserved every credit for the way in which they had built up their shipping industry. He himself, he said, was a Protestant from Armagh and had many friends throughout Ulster. He had succeeded, he hoped, in keeping his friends among all parties. As editor of the official organ of the Cooperative Society, which was of course entirely non-political, he had catered for North and South.

The Ulster farmers, he was glad to say, were as enthusiastic over cooperation as were the Sinn Fein farmers. He had, Mr. Russell declared, never been a passionate partisan of any particular side, but he had been in nearly every Irish movement.

He thought religious fanaticism existed almost entirely in Ulster and was not confined to one side there. Ulster children had their thoughts tainted when they were young by the repetition of religious history centuries old and they were still medieval in their religious feeling, while up-to-date in their industrial methods. He thought the journalists were responsible for a great deal of partisan bitterness in Ireland and he would like to see a law of right of reply passed which would force journals to admit a reply to any attack which had been made in their pages on public men. Mr. Russell expressed profound confidence in the future of Ireland. In half a dozen years, he said, the new Government would be settled down and the real business of the nation would have begun

RUSSIA AND THE CAUCASUS ENTWINED IN TURKISH ISSUE

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 14—An important though until recently little discussed subject which will assuredly force itself upon the forthcoming conference of Genoa is that of the future of the Caucasian republics of Georgia, Azerbaijan, and Armenia. The international importance of the territory involved is not open to question. The Caucasian isthmus, uniting as it does Europe and Central Asia, has been the battle ground of the races from time immemorial, and the day is assuredly not far distant when it will again be crossed by the great trade routes. And to remark that its mountains yield an almost inexhaustible abundance of oil is sufficient guarantee that it is destined to occupy a prominent place in modern history.

Interesting developments are awaited at Genoa, when Russian policy comes into play. The question of the admission of the Caucasian Republics to the conference was discussed at Genoa, and, it is said, at the initiative of Lord Curzon, they were ruled out as being situated in Asia and therefore beyond the scope of a scheme of European reconstruction. That was a convenient and temporary method of disposing of an awkward topic; but as will be seen, it was withal a subtle move. It at least made it clear that the Bolshevist nominees who at present stand for government in a Sovietized Republic were not wanted at Genoa, and effectively relieved the Allies of the embarrassment of their presence.

It now appears that Moscow has obtained a mandate to speak on behalf of these small states of Georgia, Azerbaijan and Armenia. That, considering that they are in the hands of "Red" armies of occupation, was comparatively easy to arrange, but Messrs. Lenine & Co. will find themselves confronted by two facts, which at least exist on paper. The first is that the Allies have officially agreed that the Caucasian republics, being situated in Asia, are outside the agenda of the conference.

The second and more important consideration is that the Supreme Council recognized the independence of the three republics and therefore will be at liberty to deny the right of Moscow to speak for them. It may here be mentioned that in semiofficial communications with the Foreign Office, the Moscow Soviet has always admitted the independence of the territories in question. The argument has been that the army of occupation in Georgia, for example, is maintained there to protect the Republic from the Turks. Incidentally, it happens to be one of the few places where the "Red" soldiers can still live on the land, and one of the few parts of Tzarist Russia which has not yet been completely plundered; but where diplomatic discussion is concerned paper admissions are often of value and in this case they may be sufficient to torpedo Bolshevist machinations.

Whatever decision may be reached in the face of these formalities, however, it is improbable that the possibilities of the Caucasus, and in particular of Georgia, will be left out of discussion. It is now generally agreed that the work of Russian reconstruction is an enormous task which must be operated from the fringes of the great territory. That is to say, no colossal scheme of national reconstruction can be undertaken. Russia is too vast and her economic destruction so complete that she can best be likened to an unexplored continent. She must be penetrated gradually from the outside, and the first districts to be touched are those which can be most easily reached and which will yield a return with the minimum expenditure and within the shortest period.

Now, no one with a knowledge of Russia and its resources will gainsay that high profits and quick returns can best be obtained by approaching Russia through the Republic of Georgia. The release of Batum from the Bolshevist grip and the reopening of the oil wells will yield an almost immediate return. Up country the land is amazingly fertile and has not yet been rendered unfruitful, while the hardy peasantry are opposed to the Bolsheviki and await but the propitious moment to turn them out and restore their own Social Democratic Government to power.

A feasible policy for Europe would be to insist upon the evacuation of the Caucasus by the Russian "Reds" as a condition precedent to any form of recognition or economic assistance. Such a course would immediately open up a valuable source of grain and oil supply, and, for the future, separate Russian and Turkish interests at their eastern point of conflict. Commencing here, the Allies could gradually work around the Black Sea, opening up the important grain and mineral resources of the Don Cossack territories and the Crimea, in all of which districts the Bolshevist influence is superficial.

Such a course naturally postulates the maintenance of international control over the Dardanelles and the Bosphorous. The interdependence of the Russian and Turkish questions is therefore obvious.

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Miss Garden will sail for Monte Carlo in June and will be gone until September.

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THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

'La Dernière Nuit de Don Juan,' by Edmond Rostand, in Paris

Paris, March 17
Special Correspondence

EVERYBODY who is interested in the Paris theater regarded the production of a new play by Edmond Rostand as easily the most important dramatic event of the year. "La Dernière Nuit de Don Juan" has of course been available in book form since last year, but when all is said and done, a Rostand play is written to be acted. Rostand's plays are probably read more than any other literary productions in France, but nevertheless they are essentially plays for the stage and not for the study.

Long Ready for Production

The curiosity of the Paris public was the more piqued because this posthumous play should have been given at least eight years ago. It has been related how Edmond Rostand always at the last minute withdrew his plays, how he postponed their representation time after time, how he excelled in the art of keeping the public expectantly waiting. The example of "Chantecler," promised for many years until the public was worked up almost into a frenzy of excitement, will be recalled. It cannot be pretended that there was anything like the same interest in "La Dernière Nuit de Don Juan," but still this répétition générale was easily the most important of the season.

The truth is that Rostand's Don Juan play is not from a stage viewpoint anything like so interesting as his "Cyrano de Bergerac" or "L'Aiglon." It is much more sober; it is without action; it is intended rather as a statement of the great French poet's philosophy; it belongs to the category of the drama of ideas, though Rostand never forgets that he is essentially romantic. He still juggles with words; he still possesses that verbal riches which no one of his time could approach. "Don Juan" scintillates and impresses, it has all that quality of picturesqueness that marked "Cyrano de Bergerac."

The wonderful imagination of Rostand finds in "Don Juan" a multitude of symbols. The theme is excellent. Don Juan, egoist, has become not an individual but a type. Rostand makes him the center of philosophic discussions which are conducted with poetic fervor.

The Life of a Puppet

What emerges from it all is that the man who pursues unworthy and trivial aims, no matter how glitteringly, is nothing but a marionette, a poor puppet, who while pretending to live a full life really misses the whole purpose of life. Rostand treats Don Juan with the utmost severity. He reduces his splendor to a shame, and his prestige to a thing of ridicule.

Vanity and egoism—those are the attributes of Don Juan that Rostand shows up in a scorching light. He takes the old story very much as it stands. The legend is familiar and it is rather in his treatment of the theme than in any change in the incidents, but Rostand's Don Juan differs from earlier Don Juans. There is the Commander who, as in the Molière piece, drags the audacious hero to the legendary nether regions; and there is the bargain which is made with Mephisto by which Don Juan secures an additional 10 years of life. The last night arrives. Don Juan sups with Mephisto. He is proud of his conquest—until the mockery of his guest makes him realize the hollowness of it all.

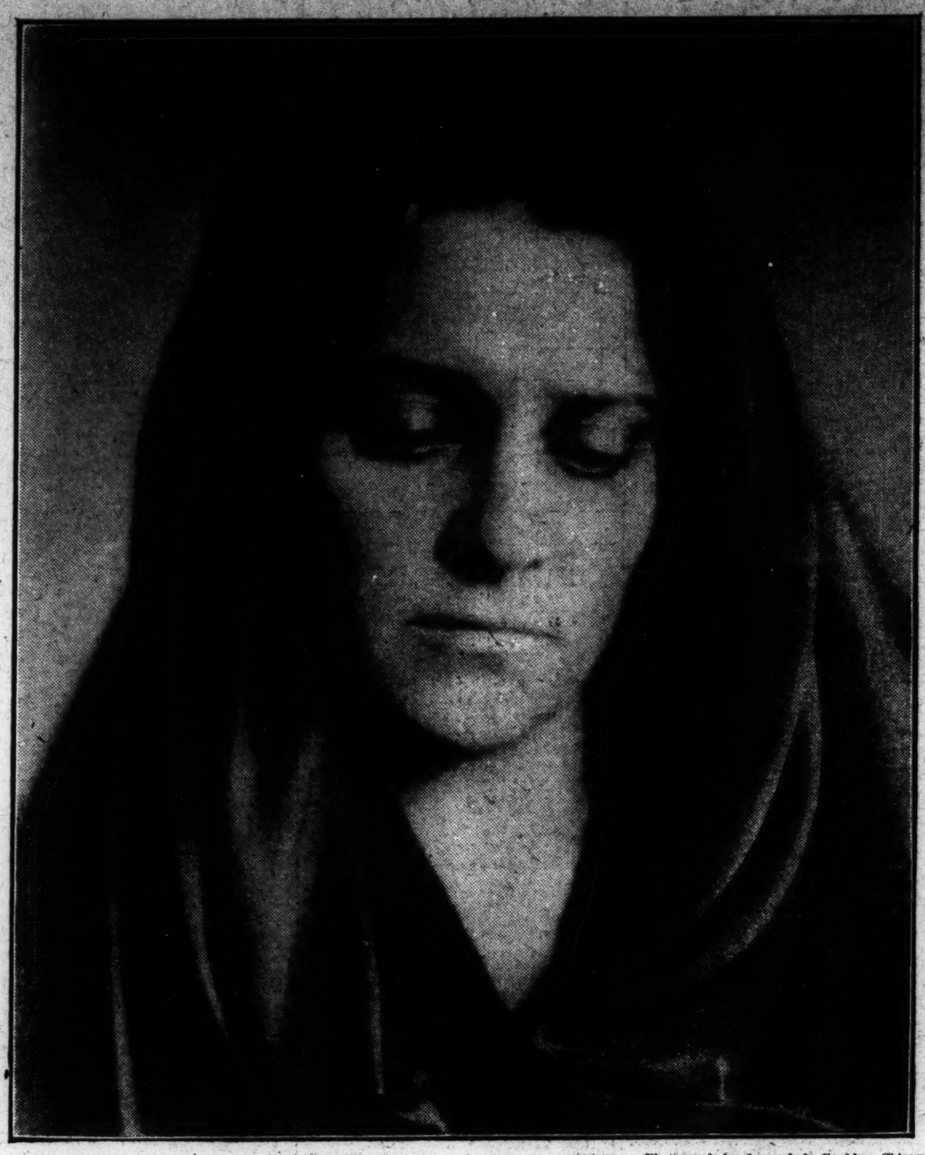
There are some capital opportunities for stage scenes. There is for example the procession of shadowy women. Love should be an exaltation: it should help to stimulate genius. But what worthy work has Don Juan done? He has been not the master but the slave of his caprices.

Self-deceptions Dissolved

Don Juan recalls that he was in revolt, that he too at certain moments had battled for humanity. This last illusion is stripped from him. He is shown to have acted in pure selfishness. It is, of course, impossible in a few lines to give an idea of the profundity, the breadth of poetry, that is displayed. Each line is full of meaning and if the meaning is sometimes only partially true at least Rostand is everywhere suggestive and acutely analytic. The denouement is that Don Juan is not plunged into any tragic abode of punishment—he is simply converted into a puppet, a personage of 'guignol—which is the worst punishment of all.

Pierre Magnier was not altogether good as Don Juan. For that matter it would be difficult to find an actor who could come up to the requirements of such a rôle. Mr. Yonnel showed much suppleness as Mephisto, while Mme. Moreno was L'Ombre Blanche.

The long-awaited production was preceded by a revival of "Les Romanesques," the piece with which Edmond Rostand began his career. It is unnecessary to recall the beauty of "Les Romanesques." If it has not the solidity of his later works, it is full of a delicious freshness, a delightful ingenuity. Jean Coquelin and Galipaux played the two fathers, and Mr. Debucourt and Mlle. Madeleine Lambert were graceful interpreters of the young couple who so charmingly cultivated the spirit of romance. S. H.



Photograph by fernand de Gueldre, Chicago

Character Portrait of Miss Ruth Draper

IT IS difficult to write with restraint when the subject is Ruth Draper. Adjectives dance in front of the eyes.

Miss Draper is the only one of her kind and it might be presumed that she would be lonesome in such a situation, but she seems to be enjoying it immensely.

Fancy renting the Selwyn, a large theater, for eight or ten performances, and then putting into that playhouse as your sole attraction a young woman and announcing that she will do some "original character sketches." Fancy "selling out" at every performance and having the audience look like a first night at the opera, and more astonishing still, to have all of the dramatic critics of New York's daily press review the performance of this one woman as if a three-act play had been presented with a large cast of prominent players.

Imaginative Scene

There is a secret in connection with the unusual situation, and that secret is that Miss Draper's art possesses that rarest of gifts in the theater, the quality of connotation. She gives hints to the audience and they do the work. Only one person is advertised to appear at the theater, but by a process of self-effacement and characterization, Miss Draper peoples the stage in our imagination. The one person we went to see disappears, and we see clearly at different times the stage filled with the personages she wants us to see.

In "The Yellow Jacket" the scenery is not changed throughout the entire three acts. The five property men, however, change the tables and chairs in full view of the audience before each of the 15 or 20 scenes of the play. The chorus announces to the audience "This is the throne room in the palace," "A dove cot," "A lofty mountain," or "A love boat," and the mere rearranging of the furniture, coupled with the reality of the scene that is then played, is imaginatively so convincing that as far as we are concerned the two black tables, with a black stool either side, is a lofty mountain. And when we see the same tables a while later moved up to the center of the stage and a rearrangement made of the chairs and stools, we are satisfied to take the chorus' word for it that it is the throne room. This is Miss Draper's method precisely.

The stage is bare or it has a single chair of some kind that she may want to use in the scene. Miss Draper announces "Three Generations in a Court of Domestic Relations." She tosses a shawl over her shoulders and slouches forward. She instantly becomes the slangy young Jewish girl engaged to a Christian, and the chair becomes to us a bench in the court room, and our interest in the girl is aroused. The shawl is shifted and the girl's mother is speaking to the police magistrate. The shawl is drawn up over the head and the girl's grandmother presents her side of the story.

Contrasting Characters

Miss Draper puts the shawl in the wings, while the audience is applauding and comes smilingly back announcing "A Debutante." Then the fun begins. The same chair that recently served us as a bench, we now gild, and in our imagination place among some palms in a secluded corner of a conservatory. We, in fancy, hear dance music in another part of the house. We see clearly the callow youth to whom the debutante is talking. What does it matter if the next day we realize that neither the dancing party or the boy were there? For the moment both were real—very real, and the debutante! Will anyone who has seen that dubutante forget her?

Miss Draper leaves the stage and, returning at once, announces "A Dalmation Peasant in the Hall of a Hospital." An entire change of scene sweeps over our imagination. Again the scene changes when Miss Draper announces as an extra number, "An English Lady Showing Her Garden." There is a burst of applause because the majority in the audience have heard this ludicrous delineation before.

Miss Draper's audiences look upon "A German Governess," "A Class in Greek Poise," "A Southern Girl at a Dance," "In a Railway Station on the Western Plains," and perhaps a score of other of her sketches as not only personal friends, but personal to themselves. That is Miss Draper's way and her art. She sketches the scene and we become part of the scene, and it a part of us. We do not forget the experience.

Has Long Been Doing Sketches

The present writer called on Miss Draper at the beautiful Cosmopolitan Club and found that her self-effacement is part of her. She talked about the newspaper praise that has been heaped upon her as if she were talking about some acquaintance of hers. "Of course I am having a wonderful time with it all, but do not understand the extravagance of the praise. I do these sketches because I love them. Of course I am glad if the public likes them, but it is all a pleasant surprise to me.

"I have been doing these character sketches ever since I can remember. As a very little girl I was always doing stunts and imitations around the house. I seem to see something funny in a lot of things that pass by most people. Then I began doing them at entertainments, at schools and at colleges. I did not like doing them at social functions, so gave a recital of them at the Princess Theater, New York, a few years ago.

"There was not much attention paid to them then, so I decided to go to Europe. In Paris I played at the Théâtre l'Œuvre, under the direction of M. Lugne Poë, who first presented Ibsen in Paris and who also introduced Eleanora Duse and Isadora Duncan to French playgoers. In London I had a wonderful time and I have also played a tour of music halls which included Glasgow and Manchester. You of course know what has happened since I returned to this country."

Miss Draper says she has no intention of going into the regular theater. "I am not an actress; never think of myself as an actress," she explained. "I played for a short while with Miss Marie Tempest, but did not like it. I do not respond to stage direction; I write all of my own sketches and create the characters as I go along, and that is the only way that I can seem to work. I do not believe I could play sketches written by other people. I have had many submitted and by some of our first authors, but I am not able to use them."

She said she had never thought of doing, in monologue form, any of the big classic roles. "I do not believe I would like to try," she added. "I have just this little particular field and I seem to be the only one doing my kind of work, and I think I had better stick to it. I am able to write about four sketches a year, and the public seems to like my old ones." F. L. S.

Miss Dorothea Spinney in "Hamlet" Recital

BELASCO THEATER, New York—Under the auspices of the New York Drama League: Miss Dorothea Spinney in a dramatic recital of "Hamlet."

NEW YORK, March 31 (Special)—It is so seldom that one hears the beautiful lines of Shakespeare read from the stage that it is a pleasure to hear those lines even though a condensed version of the play is to be recited by one person. Miss Dorothea Spinney had made several of the Greek plays interesting by the unusual living qualities that she gives to her interpretation. But it was with some misgivings that one went to the Belasco Theater to her recital of "Hamlet." It was a happy surprise to find that Miss Spinney has made "Hamlet" another valuable play in her repertoire.

She comes on to a partially lighted stage, dressed in a modified Hamlet costume and presents a distinguished and classical presence to her audience. Her faultless English pronunciation and beautifully modulated voice is music to the ears of those who love Shakespeare.

Miss Spinney explained that it so happened that of all the Shakespearean plays she was acquainted with, the play of "Hamlet" was the one that she had never seen presented on the stage, and that her interpretation was unprejudiced. While her interpretation is not at great variance with the better renderings of the play, her treatment is not handicapped in any way by the cut-and-dried and otherwise conventional interpretations. There is a spontaneity and freshness in her work that gave to each scene a special individuality and those in the audience were well repaid and responded enthusiastically to her performance.

The charm of the afternoon was made doubly interesting by readings by that veteran artist, Louis Calvert of the chorus from "Henry V."

Phœnix Society Activities

LONDON, March 14 (Special)—One does not see much of Dryden on the stage nowadays. The Phœnix Society, however, announce their long promised revival of his well-known tragedy "All for Love," a very limited number of performances of which are to be given at the Shaftesbury Theater. The society have also selected his comedy "Amphitryon" for production later on in the season. Of these two dramas "All for Love," which has a sub-title in "The World Well Lost," was first staged in 1678. Dryden admittedly based it on Shakespeare's "Antony and Cleopatra," but he confined the entire action to Egypt, whereas Shakespeare laid certain scenes in Greece and Italy, as well as in Egypt. In 1704 the play was revived at the long dismantled theater in Lincoln's Inn Fields, with Betterton and Mrs. Bracegirdle in the cast, and on six subsequent occasions it was put up for a "run" at Drury Lane. Among the distinguished actors and actresses who have appeared in the leading parts are Kemble and Mrs. Siddons; and in 1768 the tragedy was played in New York. Dryden's comedy "Amphitryon" is a curious mixture of Plautus and Molière, and was first performed on the English stage in 1690. Sir Walter Scott wrote of it, "Although inferior to Molière, and accommodated to the gross taste of the seventeenth century, 'Amphitryon' is one of the happiest effusions of Dryden's comic Muse." It has been several times revived at Drury Lane, and was last seen in London in 1872.

Quick Scene Changes in a Berlin Theater

BERLIN, March 21 (Special)—Theatercraft is engaging the close attention of a number of admitted experts in Germany just now. One of the foremost among such is Sven Gade, a Scandinavian producer, who has recently completed in Berlin a series of experiments that should go far toward revolutionizing the ordinary methods of scene-shifting hitherto in vogue. Under the present and normal régime, many changes of scenery mean many delays and long waits between the acts. Thus, in the "Tales of Hoffmann," as given at the theater where Herr Gade is installed, there are no less than 42 complete changes to be effected at each performance. To conduct these under ordinary conditions would occupy an hour and require an army of skilled hands. Herr Gade gets over the difficulty by superimposing a number of smaller stages above the original one. These are mounted on rails and can be wheeled back until actually wanted, when they are presented to the eye of the spectator with the complete "setting" demanded by the exigencies of the act that is in progress. Each stage, moreover, has its separate lighting. This necessitates the employment of specially skilled electricians, as only the particular stage in use at the moment must be visible if the illusion is to be maintained.

The reopening of Drury Lane, with "Decameron Nights" as the initial production, scheduled for March, has now been put off until the end of April. The reason of the postponement is to be found in the very elaborate structural alterations involved in the rebuilding of the auditorium. The historic theater has practically become brand new. Indeed, the only original portion left consists of the outer walls, as even the old roof has gone. This has involved something of an architectural feat, since it has meant constructingg a theater inside the shell of another. "Decameron Nights" is arranged in a prologue and three acts. Only three of Boccaccio's "tales" are used for the purpose, but these are woven into a single coherent story, interspersed with songs and music. The plot alternates between Venice and Damascus, and thus gives special scope for those spectacular scenic effects for which "Old Drury" has long been famous.

The Mount Holyoke College Dramatic Club and the Amherst College Masquers will give a joint production of Bernard Shaw's "The Devil's Disciple" at Mount Holyoke on the evening of April 28. This is the first joint performance of the dramatic clubs of the two colleges since 1918 when they combined to give Oscar Wilde's "The Importance of Being Earnest."

The "Exemplary Theater"

LONDON, March 21 (Special Correspondence) — Granville Barker, who has achieved considerable distinction in the triple field of actor, author, and producer, is setting the English dramatic world very much by the ears just now. This result is occasioned by the publication of his new book, "The Exemplary Theater," in which he sets out to discover "the true basis of the theater's use to society." He has much to say on this subject; but his manner of saying it is rather suggestive of an angry pedagogue addressing a turbulent crowd of small boys who have ventured to have opinions of their own.

His volume really resovles itself into a "plea for the recognition of the theater as an educational force," and a whole-hearted attempt to make it reach an audience "whose present interest therein is at best perfunctory." The author gives it as his considered opinion that the long-run system "kills" good acting. Undoubtedly it does; but what he forgets is that short runs cause the theater to close, and "kill" any acting at all, either good, bad, or indifferent. In laboring his thesis, he administers some very hard raps over the knuckles to actors, authors, and playgoers alike. "Buffoonery" and "claptrap" and "slip-shod language" and "unintelligence" are, he declares, encountered on the modern stage. These qualities exist, certainly; but they are not typical, and there is also a considerable amount of sound acting and thoughtful endeavor. Credit should, accordingly, be given them. After all, a douche of cold water is not the best corrective for the drama.

Theatrical Notes

The Players, a dramatists' club of Providence, has undertaken a plan to bring the organization into line with the most active phases of the little theater movement. Within a few months The Players has acquired a new studio and assembly hall with rehearsal stage, work rooms, library and storage space for scenery and costumes to make the extension of its work possible. The fourth production of the season for The Players is "Grumpy." Following this groups of plays will be given, made up of casts of persons who aspire to act, who have been favorbaly reported on by a committee as having ability.

E. H. Sothern and Julia Marlowe will be seen at the Shubert Theater in New Haven all this week in "The Merchant of Venice," "Twelfth Night," "Hamlet" and "The Taming of the Shrew." Mr. and Mrs. Sothern will not appear on the American stage next season. Their present plans are to return to the theater in the fall of 1923. Whether on this occasion Miss Marlowe will appear as Imogen in "Cymbeline" or in "Measure for Measure," both of which she has long talked of presenting, has not been decided, but it is known that she has an especial fondness for Imogen, which she acted early in her career and that she has expressed a wish to do "Measure for Measure."

"The Dover Road," which will reach its one-hundred and twenty-fifth performance at the Bijou Theater, New York, this week, is to be produced in London soon.

"David Garrick" Given a Musical Setting by Reginald Somerville

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, March 14—The production of an English opera, whatever its merits or demerits, is always something of an event. Although he may live next door to a theater only a composer can realize the incredible remoteness of a stage from the drawer in which he keeps his precious manuscript. This distance, however, must lend enchantment; for even the most unsuspected composers write operas—"In notes by distance made more sweet," to quote an eighteenth century poet.

Mr. Reginald Somerville has succeeded where the many fail and his "David Garrick," described as a comedy opera, has been lavishly staged at the Queen's Theater. The libretto is founded on Tom Robertson's famous play, familiar to many Londoners by the performances of Sir Charles Wyndham and Miss Mary Moore. This choice is a happy improvement on the legendary and mythological material which seems to exercise such an irresistible attraction for the composers of opera, if not for their audiences.

As to the Libretto

Mr. Somerville's adaptation, however, betrays an inexperience that is not surprising in the circumstances. There must have been many puzzling moments for those who did not know the play. Inexperience again, was no doubt responsible for a certain clumsiness in the use of spoken dialogue and recitative. But operas survive in spite of dull and feeble libretti.

It is Mr. Somerville the composer rather than Mr. Somerville the librettist to whom the musician will turn. He is already fairly well known as the writer of light, rather suave songs of the drawing-room ballad type. The music of "David Garrick" is pleasant, smooth, facile; but, alas, it reechoes the strains of a hundred Saturday afternoons dedicated to Messrs. Chappell and Boosey.

Score Is Not Modernistic

It would be difficult to find a musical outlook more antipodal to that of the young lions who roar so engagingly nowadays—Goossens, Bliss, Holst, Ireland, Bax, Howells—to mention only a half dozen. Since Mr. Somerville put the score of "David Garrick" into the drawer of his writing table there has occurred a musical revolution, and the old aims and ideals seem as out of date as last year's almanac. Mr. Somerville cannot altogether be blamed for this; managers ought not to take such an unconscionable time in making up their minds.

Mr. Paul Shelving, a pupil of Claude Lovat-Fraser, has provided a stage décor that is better in design than in color. But could not the rather harsh and monotonous lighting be improved?

The performance, under the composer's baton, was quite excellent musically. Neither Mr. Leonard Celley as Garrick, nor Miss Madeline Collins as Ada Ingot are happily cast, although the latter sings well. The nimble and versatile Mr. Miles Malleson did his best with the part of Chivy, and Mr. Herbert Cameron, who has a good voice, was the Simon Ingot.

A new ordeal has been added to theatrical management. On the first night when Mr. Somerville came before the curtain a stentorian voice from the gallery shouted down a criticism to the effect that the production was good but the lines "rotten"! If this sort of thing becomes a habit, the professional critics will have to seek another and, one hopes, higher occupation. It is taking the very ink out of their fountain pens. What is the Critics Circle going to do about it?

There will be a special performance of the Chauve Souris company on April 9 at the Forty-Ninth Street Theater, New York, for the purpose of raising money with which to aid needy artists in Russia. The special feature of the performance will be that the attendance will be the most prominent of America's people of the theater. Ed. Wynne will be chief porter and carriage man and will open the doors of automobiles and assist patrons to alight. Al Jolson will be chief doorkeeper and ticket taker. Sam Bernard will preside in the cloak room. Miss Lenore Ulrich, Miss Laurette Taylor and Miss Doris Keane will be ushers. Misses Lillian and Dorothy Gish will be program girls. Leon Errol and Walter Catlett will be water boys. Chauve Souris music will be sold in the audience by Irving Berlin. Among the patronesses are Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Mrs. Otto H. Kahn, Mrs. Borden Harriman, Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson, Mrs. Philip Lydig, Mrs. Astor Chandler and Mrs. Roger Winthrop.

The Incorporated Stage Society of London was established more than twenty years ago; and during this period it has done a considerable amount of good work for the cause of the drama, in producing "non-commercial" plays, and thus giving authors a hearing that would otherwise have been denied them.

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THE HOME FORUM

A Bookman's Memories

Nicholas Vachel Lindsay

THE book of Vachel Lindsay's that I like best is "Adventures While Preaching the Gospel of Beauty." It is the real heart-cry of this twentieth century Troubadour-Evangelist, this people's poet, this rough, irrepressible singer, who dreams of a communal art, and who hopes to edify the people by singing and reciting to them songs about the wonder, the beauty and the oddness of the world. This bustling vaudeville troubadour is more missionary than poet. He would have shocked Tennyson. And what would Matthew Arnold, that aristocrat of letters, have thought of his syncopated verse and stage directions. This for example which concludes his poem called "The Daniel Jazz," with the stage direction "Here the audience roars with the leader":—

"Thus roared the lions:—
We want Daniel, Daniel, Daniel,
We want Daniel, Daniel, Daniel,
Grrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr
Grrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr."

And yet? There are things in Vachel Lindsay that even Matthew Arnold might have approved. Here is what a superfine, American critic says of Vachel Lindsay in a review of "The Golden Whales of California, and Other Rhymes in the American Language." In the first column this critic belabor's Vachel Lindsay, calls him "a jay and, what is worse, a Chautauquan jay"; but in the second column he expresses himself thus:—"Vachel Lindsay has in him something of that wondrous naïveté which goes on seeing the world for the first time, and so perpetually releases the vision which vulgarity and habit and convention and inertia are all the time conspiring to imprison. . . ."

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I repeat: My favorite among his books is, "Adventures While Preaching the Gospel of Beauty." Adventures is a good word. I will now proceed to narrate my adventures while studying the gospel of Vachel Lindsay.

Adventure One

It took place in a church, one of those enterprising churches in New York where an "Intellectual Forum" is held on Sunday evenings after the service. I was attracted to this entertainment by an advertisement in a New York paper proclaiming that Nicholas Vachel Lindsay (I think he was referred to as "the greatest American poet") would sing and recite his own poems. I found the church packed. It was quite remarkable. Every seat was occupied. I was obliged to stand within the chancel rails, but I had a good view of the poet's "curly straw-golden hair, fresh face, substantial build, and piercing sky blue eyes," as a fellow poet, Robert Nicholas, has described him. It was my first introduction to this kind of poetry. I was not able to follow precisely the thought and sequence because my eyes were dazzled by the poet's extravagant antics, and the way he roamed up and down the platform, shouting, gesticulating, and always, I am sure, suiting the action to the word. Never before had I seen so athletic a poet, or one who manifestly so keenly enjoyed intoning, gurgling, and shouting his poems. He recited that amazing effort called "The Congo" of which the conclusion is (oh, the stage direction runs—"Dying down into a penetrating terrified whisper"):—

Redeemed were the forests, the beasts and the men,
And only the vulture dared again,
By the far, lone mountains of the moon
To cry, in the silence, the Congo tune:—
"Mumbo-Jumbo will hoo-doo you,
Mumbo-Jumbo will hoo-doo you,
Mumbo—Jumbo—will—hoo-doo—you."

He also recited "General Booth Enters Heaven." Amazing! My preference was for "I Heard Immanuel Singing." After the recital questions were fired at the poet which he answered cheerfully. It was one of the most curious and interesting evenings I spent in New York.

Adventure Two

I do not say that "Adventures While Preaching the Gospel of Beauty" is a great travel book; but it is a true book. This small volume gives an account of a walk that the author-poet took one summer from his "home town," Springfield, Ill., across Illinois, Missouri and Kansas, up and down Colorado and into New Mexico. The rules he imposed upon himself were to have nothing to do with cities, railroads, money, baggage, or fellow-tramps. "I was to be neat, truthful, civil and on the square. I was to preach the Gospel of Beauty."

He carried a little, worn-out oilcloth pack, and when he was asked what it contained he would hand up a sample of "'My Gospel of Beauty' (a little, one-page formula for making America lovelier), and my little booklet, 'Rhymes to Be Traded for Bread.'"

It is a joyous book. You can almost see our poet-wayfarer growing sunburned and sturdy as he trudges on toward Kansas, occasionally exhibiting to a farmer his little printed "Gospel of Beauty." Here is the beginning of it:

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"Being the new 'creed of a beggar,' by that vain and foolish mendicant, Nicholas Vachel Lindsay, printed for his personal friends in his home village—Springfield, Ill. It is his intention to carry this gospel across the country, beginning June, 1912, returning in due time.

"I come to you penniless and afoot, to bring a message. I am starting a new religious idea. The idea does not say 'no' to any creed that you have heard. . . . After this, let the denomination to which you now belong be called in your heart 'the church of beauty' or 'the church of the open sky.' . . . The church of beauty has two sides: the love of beauty and the love of God."

When the question was addressed to him, "Goin' west harvestin'?" he would reply by reciting the triad of poems that "I find is the best brief exposition of my gospel: (1) 'The Proud Farmer,' (2) 'The Illinois Village' and (3) 'The Building of Springfield.'"

When he reached Kansas he made a fine little poem about that State "with wheat waving round me, yellow as the sun." Here are two stanzas from the Kansas poem:

O, I have walked in Kansas
Through many a harvest field
And piled the sheaves of glory there
And down the wild rows reeled:

Yet it was gay at Kansas
A-fighting that strong sun;
And I and many a fellow-tramp
Defied that wind and won.

And we felt free in Kansas
From any sort of fear,
For thirty thousand tramps like us
There harvest every year.

Adventure Three

My third Vachel Lindsay Adventure was when I acquired "The Daniel Jazz, and Other Poems" and read them through, from beginning to end, with mixed feelings. For Vachel Lindsay throws all his gifts at you—good, bad, and indifferent. Here is the beginning of his "Conscientious Deacon," with this stage direction "A song to be syncopated as you please":—

Black cats, grey cats, green cats miau—
Chasing the deacon who stole the cow . . .

And here is a pleasant passage from "The Santa Fe Trail," with the direction that it must be recited "in an even, deliberate narrative manner,"—By the by, he also illustrates his poems, and I have heard it said that he is no mean draftsman.

I want live things in their pride to remain.
I will not kill one grasshopper vain
Though he eats a hole in my shirt like a door.
I let him out, give him one chance more.
Perhaps, while he gnaws my hat in his whim,
Grasshopper lyrics occur to him.
I am a tramp by the long trail's border,
Given to squalor, rags and disorder.
I nap and amble and yawn and look,
Write fool-thoughts in my grubby book,
Recite to the children, explore at my ease,
Work when I work, beg when I please,
Give crank-drawings, that make folks stare
To the half-grown boys in the sunset glare,
And get me a place to sleep in the hay
At the end of a live-and-let-live day.

Adventure Four

At a meeting of the London Poetry Society I gave myself the pleasure of reciting some of Vachel Lindsay's poems in a quiet, drawing-room voice. When I had finished a lady advanced and said, "Very interesting, but if you permit me to say so, there was more color, and er—more 'jazz' in the way that Mr. Vachel Lindsay gave his poems at an evening recital at my club. I was quite distressed about him—he ran about so much, and got so hot. It was all very strange and very striking, but I do not think it is poetry—do you?"

"Vachel Lindsay is a poet sometimes," I answered, "sometimes—but not when the vaudeville mood seizes him. At any rate, he is a force, a radio-active force in American letters. And after all it would not do if we were all Matthew Arnolds. Would it?"

Q. R.

A Bit of Genesis

Like any normal child, I delighted in such stories as "The Swiss Family Robinson," but they were not the books I prized most; they omitted the very quality I liked best—the thrills that nature itself gave me, which half frightened and fascinated at the same time. They expressed nothing of the feeling I myself experienced when out of sight and sound of my fellow companions, whether out on the great level plain with a glitter of illusory water all around me, or among the shady trees with their bird and insect sounds, or by the waterside and bed of tall, dark bulrushes murmuring in the wind.

These ancient memories put it in my mind to write a book which I imagined would have suited my peculiar taste at that early period.

—W. H. Hudson.



Courtesy of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

"The End of the Village of Gréville, Overlooking the Sea," From the Painting by Millet

ALTHOUGH most of the Millets that have been found hidden away in the lumber rooms of the Cherbourg Town Hall cannot really be described as important works they are all of them interesting and a few of them, such as the picture of his mother, are regarded as excellent examples of his early manner. When the great artist Jean-François Millet painted these works he was a young man and was searching his way.

Apparently no records exist to show how the Town Hall came to acquire these paintings. Millet of course lived and worked in the district of Cherbourg and it is not therefore really surprising that some of his efforts, executed at a time when he was unknown to fame, should have been stowed away and should have been brought to light so belatedly. The writer remembers a visit to the little cottage at Gréville not many miles behind Cherbourg in a delightful countryside perched on high cliffs with the sea below. It is a very small house and at that time was in the possession of an American painter. In the village the memory of Millet is still preserved. In front of the church, a quaint old tiny building, there stands a monument to the man who is the glory of this part of Normandy.

Later, of course, Millet was chiefly associated with Barbizon in the Forest of Fontainebleau. In point of fact it may be doubted whether Millet really painted his most famous pictures from the direct view of natural scenery, relying rather upon notes and a remarkable memory. Henry Rochefort, the finest of Parisian journalists, used to relate how he once heard Millet offering the most famous of all his tableaux, "L'Angelus," to a Paris picture dealer who bluntly refused to buy it, and when pressed for his reason declared that the painting was too bad and he would never be able to dispose of it!

If this was the fate of Millet in those days it is not incomprehensible that in and around the district of Gréville there should be stacked away in unexpected places a number of canvases which no one ever appreciated at their true value and which in course of time would simply disappear and be forgotten. But, of course, this discovery has set everybody who possesses old pictures to examining them. Many people are asking whether they are not the owners of masterpieces without knowing it. It may well be so, and now that the search has begun, now that sellers and attics are being ransacked, it is possible that other works whose existence is unsuspected will be brought to light.

The writer, on the occasion of a recent exhibition in Paris of pictures by a painter whose name is world wide, learnt that the promoters of the exhibition visited the family of the painter and amazed the family by announcing that their relative was honored. They had lived in ignorance of his posthumous renown. They were unable to understand it. They too had a number of disregarded and almost forgotten pictures. It was judged advisable not to disclose these facts out of respect for the family but if such incidents are possible then many more surprises similar to that of the discovery of more than a score of Millet pictures may be in store for us. In the art world of France the greatest interest has been shown and it is hoped to acquire at least some of these Millets for exhibition at Paris.

General Grant and Granddaughter

MY grandfather wasn't exactly gay, and I do not remember his laughing ever, but the talk between us was very interesting. He always took me seriously. I felt promoted and inclined to live up to my new position as his companion. Sometimes he would pinch my ear or my cheek and say softly, "Julianna Johnson, don't you cry," and it rather teased me. But generally he held my pudgy, dimpled hand on the palm of his and we learned to count the fingers and dimples together; sometimes I made a mistake and sometimes he did so, letting me correct him. And he taught me "cat-cradle" with a string. We walked together hand in hand, silent frequently, but sometimes talking of our surroundings, and he called me habitually "my pet" or "my big pet," which made me very proud. I was not at all afraid of him, for he had always a charming, gentle way, and although his face was generally grave now and then a sudden gleam lighted up in his eyes and made them smile in answer to my chatter. . . .

My grandfather evidently enjoyed us very much. He continued to call me his pet, also sometimes to sing me the old Julianna Johnson song, and he kept me with him and talked to me a great deal. A wonderful experience was when he would let me go out to drive in his buggy with the fast trotters, which were his single luxury. I stood between his knees, which steadied me, and held the reins out in front of his hands and found skimming over the good hard road as great a joy as he did. He introduced me to his two intimate friends, who spent a great deal of time at the house, Mr. George W. Childs and Mr. Childs's inseparable and devoted comrade, Mr. A. J. Drexel.

Both these men spent much time with my grandfather. General Horace Porter was also almost one of the family. He had been on my grandfather's staff, was handsome, dashing, with a charming manner and keen wit, and seemed an acquisition to any group. Another one of my grandfather's circle at Elberon, was Mr. George M. Pullman, already at the head of his great business—a strong, grim personality, with a glint of humor sometimes in his eye; a very different type from the gentle one of Mr. Childs's and the artistic quiet temperament of Mr. Drexel. Often I watched the group gather around grandmamma at the corner of the piazza which commanded the best ocean view and breeze. She and my mother talked gayly and the two men joined in. My grandfather would sit quietly, his face relaxed, an amused or interested look in his expressive eyes. He talked little, but now and then he would speak a few words, asking a pointed question, making a comment or telling some anecdote, always with the simple manner and voice habitual to him.—Princess Cantacuzène, in "My Life Here and There."

Back to the Prairie

Back on the great pale prairie that
stretches out to the sky,
Bare to the winds and sunlight, glistening, grassy and dry;
You're back from the sweet old country, the island green and far,
You and Alberta had said Good-bye, "for ever," but here you are.

No tree to cast a coolness on all the land bare-browed,
Only a drifting shadow moves from a drifting, wide-winged cloud;
Open and undeceiving is the bright, unfriendly space,
You're miles from a spring of water, and miles from another face.

The prairie's not for shelter, but it's plain to understand,
The winds are ever circling, and the sunshine warms the land;
This air is strong as ocean, this noon-light falls in showers
On crowds of the shimmering grasses, on millions of yellow flowers.

—Moira O'Neill.

The trees of life no other waters love
Than upper springs; and none else
Make them grow. —Vaughn.

"Be Not Afraid"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

FEAR is one of the great curses of mankind; and yet Jesus said, "Be not afraid." Neither age, sex, nor religion makes any difference in the opinion held about fear,—it is universally condemned. Fear seems so common that most people believe it is natural; but it is always wholly unnatural, and it must be so understood if it is to be overcome. Christian Science is bringing to this day and age the exposure of fear, the exposure of its subtlety and silent arguments in favor of sin, disease and death. Christian Science shows how fear is the weapon of evil, because fear constantly denies God, good. But Christian Science not only exposes the quality of fear; it also gives us the spiritual understanding that alone is able to conquer fear, and even wholly to destroy the very foundations thereof.

A recognition, therefore, of the true nature of fear, of its utter falsity under all circumstances, should be worth much as a step toward true self-defense and protection to those whom we love. What, then, is the make-up of fear,—this peculiar mesmerism that claims great power apart from God? First of all, fear is wholly imaginative—an imaginary expectation of evil deduced directly or indirectly from evidence before the physical senses. This material imagination reasons wholly without God; it forgets God; it has not God. Fear is, therefore, a synonym for evil. The fear of fear is nothing less than idolatry; and it depends entirely, in its scope of so-called influence, as idolatry always does, upon spiritual ignorance and selfishness. This is easily proved by the world's history of idolatry; the greater the ignorance of spiritual things, the greater the fear; the greater the fear, the stronger the bondage of idolatry. These facts should help us to destroy the mortal fear of fear through the scientific destruction of idolatrous or selfish desires. If selfish desires are given up there will be no basis for fear. A moment's reflection will show us that fear is linked with every vice to which the fleshly senses have ever yielded; criminals are notoriously cowardly. Therefore, the more we live the unselfed love demanded of us by Christian Science the more we shall be free from the bondage of fear.

Now, the more any fear is examined without fear,—that is, with the courage that comes from the light of divine Science,—the more one will be convinced of its wholly mythical nature; that it is always a lie and belongs to the father of lies. Seeing the tremendous influence fear seems to have among men, it is no wonder that this mental enemy of mankind has been employed to further all kinds of dishonest schemes. Thus, propaganda of all kinds is usually backed by some kind of fear; but in nothing else is fear used to such an alarming extent as in the promulgation of the theories of disease. If it were generally understood that fear is the foundation of all disease, humanity would more readily look for the true remedy in Christian Science and wipe out both fear and its concomitant, disease. But fear is often mistaken for caution, and so its propaganda in our newspapers becomes very common. "Looking over the newspapers of the day," says Mrs. Eddy, "one naturally reflects that it is dangerous to live, so loaded with disease seems the very air" (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 7). One of the peculiar errors this propaganda has brought before us is the cry of warning not to fear; for, to give a warning not to fear, however well-intentioned it may be, without at the same time giving a hint as to how fear is to be prevented or overcome, is the height of folly. Is it not plain that such a procedure, calling attention to fear, only increases fear, unless the right way of escape is indicated? But human thought indicates no way out because there is no way of escape from fear in matter; it is only spiritual understanding which can deliver us and prove fear's nothingness.

For ages upon ages the Bible has been destroying fear; and the Bible and the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures,"—which is by Mrs. Eddy and, by the way, based wholly upon the Bible,—have alone been successful in this task. This has been one of the greatest accomplishments of the ages. Has not civilization made true progress in proportion only as fear has been overcome through spiritual understanding? Christian Science unquestionably destroys all fear. If God is Love, and Love is omnipresent, where then is fear? If the declaration, "The Lord he is God; there is none else beside him," is true, then fear is untrue. That is why John could say, "There is no fear in love;" and also, "Perfect love casteth out fear." The more, therefore, that we acknowledge, in word and in deed, the omnipresence of God, the more the false expectations outlined by fear will disappear. In the omnipresence of divine Love there is no fear. As Mrs. Eddy says on page 567 of Science and Health: "To infinite, ever-present Love, all is Love, and there is no error, no sin, sickness, nor death."

Glee and Madrigal

The Glee, like the Air of the lutenist-composers, is an exclusively English form of vocal composition and has no parallel at all on the Continent in its own line. It followed the Madrigal after an interval of almost 200 years and was at the height of its popularity in the latter years of the eighteenth century. The word glee is derived from the Saxon gligg, which simply means music, without any reference whatever to cheerfulness or joy; for in point of fact the Glee, like the Madrigal, was frequently set to a subject of a serious character. Though the Glee is the direct successor of the Madrigal, it cannot in any sense be considered as a development of that form of composition. The Tudor Madrigal had reached the limit of possible development in its own particular line, and the Glee represents an independent growth. The Glee was undoubtedly intended to be performed strictly by one singer only to each vocal part and not by a larger body of voices. . . . Though much inferior to the Madrigal in artistic value, the English Glee will almost certainly hold the permanent place that it deserves side by side with the productions of the English Madrigal School so long as English music is practised at all.

It is not easy in these days to realize fully the immense degree of popularity attained by madrigal singing in this country at the close of the sixteenth century; nor yet the wonderful standard of musical skill which prevailed among all persons of education at that time. It was regarded as an essential part of the training of a gentleman that he should be able to take part, at sight, in the singing of a madrigal or in a "consort of viols"—the Elizabethan equivalent to the string-quartet of more modern days. . . . It appears doubtful whether madrigals were much sung after the year 1640. This suggestion is borne out by reference to Pepys's Diary, in which the author, a man of undoubted musical taste and accomplishments, made no mention whatever of the great composers of the English madrigal school or of their works. Morley alone was mentioned in the diary, and that in connection with his "Introduction to Musique," which Pepys studied for an hour and described as "a very good but unmethodical book." In another interesting entry, Pepys recorded his opinion, after having "sung several good things" with three of his friends, that he was "more and more confirmed that singing with many voices is not singing but a sort of instrumental musique, the sense of the words being lost by not being heard, and especially as they set them with Fuges of words, one after another, whereas singing properly, I think, should be but with one or two voices and the counterpoint." Pepys's opinion is in sharp contrast with that of Byrd, who, in the Address to the Reader in his 1588 volume of compositions, said, "There is not any Musicke of Instruments whatsoever, comparable to that which is made by the voyces of Men, where the voices are good, and the same well sorted and ordered."—Edmund Horace Fellowes, in "The English Madrigal Composers."

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"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

A True Rallying Cry

THE speech of Mr. Lloyd George, published in full in The Christian Science Monitor today, may be called a typical Georgian utterance. It set forth for the instruction and edification of the House of Commons a vivid bird's-eye view of the situation in Europe which it is sought to correct at the Genoa conference. It was characterized by a mingling of earnestness and humor which made it at once appeal to the serious conviction of the Premier's auditors while making concentrated attention easy for the hundreds of thousands who may read it in the newspaper text. It would be idle to ascribe to the speech itself the overwhelming vote of confidence which was on that occasion accorded to the Premier. That was doubtless provided for by the preliminary work of his party whips. Speeches alone seldom win great majorities. But beyond question this notable address did buttress and rivet the political structure built up by the Coalition organizers.

Beyond doubt the most important international utterance of the year, Mr. George's speech covered almost every phase of the complications which now beset the continent of Europe. It touched very properly on the question of German reparations, the problem of exchange, the efforts at a wider measure of disarmament, the establishment of an international currency, the reduction of national budgets, and the attainment of a true and effective understanding for reconstruction among all the continental nations. But of all the issues discussed by the Premier the one which evidently held most closely the attention of the House, and which will lead to the widest general debate, was the consideration of the part which Russia may yet play in the reconstruction of Europe.

On this subject Mr. George is obviously an optimist. Not underestimating in the slightest degree the menace to civilization of the present political situation in Russia, it is apparent that he believes the time has come when concerted action by the other powers will force that Government to forego and to abandon those phases of her peculiar political and economic organization which menace the well-being of the world. He quotes Lenine in the famous speech of Nov. 1, 1921, in which the Russian leader definitely abandoned the Communistic ideal, and he declares:

"If this represents the real determination of Russia in its dealings with the world, in its dealings with the West, respect for private property, respect for the rights of individuals, fair play for those who make investments there, acknowledgment of honorable debts incurred by people who put their savings, very often of their lifetime, into Russian investments, then there is a real basis on which we can found peace."

Mr. George points out that the policy of a greater measure of land disarmament, appealing as it does to all European nations, to France equally with others, is made the more difficult, if not impracticable, by the general belief that back of the impenetrable border of Russia there exists an enormous army, ready at any time to descend upon neighboring countries, and to establish there the peculiar institutions that have brought Russia to its present state. Admitting that knowledge as to the size of these armies is not exact, he nevertheless says: "I am sorry to say that these rumors are not without some foundation—hordes of revolutionaries to reduce the countries of Europe to the same terrible condition of famine, pestilence, and desolation which afflicts Russia." And in outlining the way in which these rumors can be set at rest, or the condition out of which they spring be corrected, he urges the policy which has more than once been suggested in these columns. "First of all, if a trader is introduced there he will know the facts. In the second place, if he is once introduced there it will be to the interest of the country itself to retain him, and they cannot retain him if these rumors are true."

In asking the Commons to extend to him a vote of confidence before his departure for Genoa, the Premier necessarily indicated very clearly the policies for the establishment of which the British delegation would work in that gathering. He points out that at Cannes the conditions were laid down that "Russia must recognize all conditions imposed and accepted by civilized communities as a test for fitness for entering into the comity of nations. She must recognize her national responsibilities. . . . Impartial tribunals must be established with free access to them by the nationals of all countries, and these tribunals must not be creatures of the executive. There must be complete cessation of attacks upon the institutions of other countries. There must be an undertaking that there will be no aggressive action against the frontiers of their neighbors."

Should these conditions be accepted by the Russian delegates at Genoa the Premier foresees a certain measure of recognition for Russia. It would not be complete at the outset. A probationary period, he thinks, should be imposed. He recognizes the fact that some of the conditions of the existing trade agreement have already been violated by Russia, notably the provision that propaganda in other countries should be abandoned. Not until the powers are satisfied that Russia is endeavoring in good faith to carry out the terms of her new undertaking will full diplomatic recognition be extended.

The discussion by the British Premier of this subject showed breadth of wisdom and of toleration. His suggestions for establishing on the continent of Europe a more intimate international understanding and a greater measure of peace promise well for the part which the British delegates at least will take in the Genoa conference. His indorsement by the record vote of 372 to 94 leaves no doubt as to the side on which British opinion stands. The people of other nations may well find in this political event a spectacle well worthy of consideration. Contrast it, for example, with what would occur in the United States should the President determine to send a delegation to the Genoa conference. Opinion differs as to whether he could act entirely at his own initiative, or whether the action of the Senate would have to be requested. But under no circumstances would it be possible for the President of the United States to discuss in the popular assembly of the Nation, not merely the propriety of representation at Genoa, but all the details of the policy to be followed there. He could not, as the Premier of Great Britain has, enter into a running debate with friends and foes of the proposition. He could not by any means known to the Constitution of the United States be dispatched in person or by representatives to an international conference with so clear and explicit a mandate as to the course which there should be pursued.

Consideration of the debate in the House of Commons is therefore of special interest to Americans. But the masterly address of Mr. Lloyd George is of value to the whole world, setting forth, as it does, a program for peace and toleration that has not heretofore been so formally enunciated.

A GREAT truth is enunciated in the winning plan for a "better developed character training in the public schools" for which a prize of $20,000 has been awarded under the auspices of the Character Education Institution. This plan, prepared by a research committee of nine from Iowa, states that the right solution of the problem of democracy "can only come through the school." It is there that the human mind is shaped, and it is obvious that the plan is based on a sound foundation when it builds from this attitude.

What the Treaty Vote Shows

FRIENDS and promoters everywhere of steady progress toward permanent peace in an ordered world have abundant reason for rejoicing in the rapid ratification of the Washington Conference treaties by the United States Senate, once the four-power key-pact of the whole structure was adopted after the prolonged effort to delay it broke down. The final result of the treaty struggle shows, first, the groundlessness of the fear so often expressed that the Senate, under the two-thirds majority requirement for ratification of international agreements, could and would make it impossible for the United States to take an intelligent and practical part in world affairs. The votes on the treaties tell the story: Yap, 67 to 22; four-power, 67 to 27 (high-water mark of opposition); supplemental four-power, 65 to 0; naval limitation, 74 to 1; submarine and gas, 71 to 1; Far Eastern, 66 to 0; Chinese tariff, 58 to 1.

Whether it would be better to change from a two-thirds to a simple majority rule in ratifying treaties may still be a debatable question, but the swift and practically unanimous action disclosed in those votes proves what can be done, even under present rules, if public opinion really asserts itself. It proves that the world at large has good reason to hope for American cooperation in the settlement of the great problems of the immediate future.

A second reason for thankfulness, and one perhaps even more important than the one already mentioned, is the disclosure, in the final debates and votes, that the "irreconcilable" group of senators has disintegrated, scattered by the constantly rising power of public opinion in favor of world peace under international guarantees. That group, with the aid of the two-thirds rule, was a constant menace to world progress. Its elimination removes an obstacle to peaceful development, and gives all nations cause for thankfulness.

This group originally was composed of 12 to 15 senators, mainly Republicans, with four or five Democrats as helpers in obstruction. When the treaties came before the Senate this group was considerably depleted, but it made a great show of opposition during the early debates. On the four-power pact Senators Brandegee, Moses and McCormick left the group. That settled it. On the other treaties, as the record shows, the other members had vanished, for the solitary vote of Senator France of Maryland against the naval limitation treaty was an exhibition only of personal idiosyncrasy and without political significance. Whatever may have been the motives that actuated its members, whatever may have been the forces of cohesion that held it together, as a political factor the group has gone.

A few sentences from the speech of Senator Borah, often called "the brains of the irreconcilables," on the naval treaty, will tell more eloquently than any description the change that public opinion has wrought. Mr. Borah was the author of the original resolution looking toward naval reduction, to which public opinion rose with such might as to sweep it aside and produce the Washington Conference. In his speech the Idaho Senator praised the Arms Conference and the naval limitation treaty, but said this pact must be regarded "as the beginning, and only the beginning, of the work of disarmament." Said he:

> I have no doubt that this treaty represents all that it was possible to secure at this conference. Nevertheless, I should regard the treaty as a disaster rather than a benefit if it came to be regarded as all there is to do, even in the next ten years, in the matter of disarmamept. It is fitting that we congratulate ourselves on what has been done, but it is exceedingly important that we utilize the occasion for consideration of what there is yet to do.
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> Really, while it is a beginning and perhaps will mark an era of progress and civilization, the treaty accomplishes very little to what we yet must accomplish, in order to get the benefit of this first step. There has been a great deal of discussion about who was the author of the disarmament Conference. The real author was public opinion and without the sustained power of public opinion this treaty will accomplish little in the way of bringing the world toward disarmament. Unless we go forward molding public opinion to secure real disarmament we shall not in the end accomplish much.

With that call to a forward march in step with the world from one with Mr. Borah's record, with that tribute to the power of public opinion from the "brains of the irreconcilables," there is no reason for any leader of enlightened public thought to hesitate, or doubt, or to fear that the United States will remain out of the procession of progress.

Cuba as the World's Sugar Bowl

CUBAN sugar financing of recent date furnishes an interesting illustration of the value attaching to soil cultivation when natural conditions and intelligent management combine in establishing assets of proved worth. And while financial transactions for the purpose of still further developing the island of Cuba can never spoil the enchanting beauty of that spot in the West Indies, the practicality of the age asserts itself strikingly when it is remembered that "The Pearl of the Antilles" is now as frequently referred to as "The World's Sugar Bowl."

Sugar occupies so important a place in the economics of the world that it is little wonder that the annual production of this article in Cuba focuses general attention. American financial interests watch closely events in the island. The Cuban Government itself with the beginning of the new year borrowed $5,000,000 in the United States to tide it over temporarily. The banking and commercial collapse in the fall of 1920 touched the national treasury in a vulnerable spot. But the removal of all restrictions on the sugar crop, and the very large movement of sugar, materially improved commercial conditions. Apparently, when more money is needed it will be forthcoming.

With the United States the nearest and best market for Cuban sugar, a study of the various reports issued by American-Cuban sugar companies admits of a fair estimate as to present supplies and outlook for the future. In parentheses it may be remarked that the American sweet tooth last year demanded 10,500,000,000 pounds, making thus 97.8 pounds per person. As the United States sugar production was only 2,500,000,000 pounds, it naturally follows that Cuba may look on her big neighbor as a customer to be appreciated.

President Zayas' Administration has done not a little to reestablish confidence in the Republic's affairs, which are so closely bound up with sugar production and exportation. New laws recently passed have been put into effect for the regulation of the industry by which provisions have been made for liens on growing crops. Under the old law a lien on a sugar plantation covered also the growing crop, which could not be mortgaged separately from the estate producing it. This always has been a subject of controversy, as many American bankers have loaned money against growing sugar under an erroneous interpretation of the old law. There are other important amendments in the new laws for the better financing of crop and exports.

While Cuba has not as yet been able to balance her budget, the revenues for February were larger than in the preceding month, and it is believed that the figures for March will be even more satisfactory. It is the aim of the Government to provide, if possible, for the floating indebtedness which resulted from the crisis in 1920, the effect of which made itself felt last year.

During the first week of March Cuba shipped 209,000 tons of old and new crop sugar, said to be the greatest amount for any one week in the history of the island. It is confidently expected that the crop for 1921-22 will not fall below 3,580,571 tons. And while it is true that Cuba had an abnormal supply left over from last year, requirements abroad still remain unsatisfied, due to the fact that the beet sugar industry in Central Europe has not yet become fully reestablished.

The possibility of using the by-products of sugar-making, especially the heavy molasses residue, for production of alcohol suitable for use in motor vehicles, has recently attracted considerable attention in Cuba, where such utilization, if successful, would materially add to the country's income. Statistics collected from private sources by a company which is stated to be producing slightly more than half of the current output indicated that during a recent month it produced between 13,000 and 14,000 gallons per day. The demand for gasoline is so great that if the by-product of Cuban sugar fulfills all expectations the new substitute may easily prove itself another source of wealth for the island in the Caribbean.

Alaska, Present and Future

TO READ the special report on Alaska of Mr. E. A. Sherman is to get a vision of a vast empire, peopled by millions of happy, prosperous citizens garnering wealth from the immensely fertile soil and wresting it from the huge stores of its natural resources. As associate forester and a member of the Interdepartmental Alaska Board, Mr. Sherman made a comprehensive survey of that territory last summer. A casual visitor to Alaska today, whose imagination refuses to leap the bounds of sordid facts, may not be able to visualize Mr. Sherman's picture of a country teeming with prosperity, humming with industry, and populated by millions. But an assay of its resources, and setting its advantages against its disadvantages, will make this dream seem prophetic provided development is not hindered by false economic policies.

Its climate and the characteristics of its soil make Alaska correspond to Norway, Sweden, and southern Finland, where agriculture is the chief industry and where there are more "millionaire farmers" in proportion to agrarian population than in any other countries in the world. From Rampart to the head of Tanana is a vast stretch of fertile, rolling land capable of producing food for 20,000,000 people. Such, at least, is the estimate of Dr. C. C. Georgeson, head of the Alaska experiment station of the Department of Agriculture. Here abundant crops of grain, roots, and certain kinds of fruits, of a quality that nowhere has been surpassed, can be grown by the application of ordinary agricultural methods. Cattle and sheep can be raised successfully also.

Of those natural resources necessary to the development of manufacturing industry, Alaska has an abundance. The merchantable standing timber in the Tongass and Chugach forest reserves amounts to at least 77,000,000,000 board feet, sufficient to produce annually and perpetually 2,000,000 tons of wood pulp and vast quantities of lumber. There is an abundance of bituminous coal of the finest quality, both in the naval reserves and in the fields that already have been opened for leasing. A Standard Oil bulletin for February mentions specifically the great promise of oil in Alaska. Iron is one of the resources of the territory which has been little explored. The copper mines recently have faced economic conditions, imposed by eastern capitalists, which have caused many camps to be abandoned. Gold is the chief mining industry today.

Alaska has a total population of 55,000, an actual decrease of nearly 9500 in the last decade. But these census figures are not necessarily discouraging. It is a new country. Men who participated in the first rush to Alaska for gold are still in their prime. A fair analysis of the census statistics will show that the population has grown more stable during the last ten years through shaking out the "floaters." Bachelors are leaving and married men with families are staying.

Commerce is severely handicapped by excessive freight rates. Communication with the outside world is controlled by two steamship lines between which there is no apparent rivalry. The Government railroad, 560 miles long, which has just been completed, is practically "suspended in the air." Its southern terminus at Seward is separated by hundreds of miles from the rail systems of Canada and the United States. The United States Shipping Board might have rendered incalculable aid to Alaskans if it had assigned just a few vessels to this trade. Many Alaskans are wondering why that has not been done. At least one of the steamship companies is controlled by an eastern group of financiers which, for fifteen years, has been trying to get more or less exclusive rights to develop Alaska's latent resources. Already in many places this group has gained a foothold.

Albert B. Fall, Secretary of the Interior of the United States, has announced that the policy of the Administration will be to encourage the development of Alaska's natural resources by private initiative. The issue raised by this policy is one which American citizens would do well to ponder carefully before it is too late. At the present time the only prospect of developing the mineral, oil, and timber resources of Alaska through "private initiative" lies in turning them over to certain large eastern capitalists whose interests already are so wide-flung as to encircle the globe. On the other hand, if the future holds anything for Alaska, commensurate with Mr. Sherman's vision, ample resources ought to be preserved to provide a generous reward for those sturdy men and women whose arduous toil will eventually bring the blessings of civilization to that vast Territory. It hardly seems just that those of the present and the next generation, who go there as pioneers and put their energies and courage into subduing the land, should awake at last to find the country already despoiled of its natural resources and the proceeds distributed among the owners of favored corporations. It is those resources, combined with agriculture, which will make of Alaska that rich and prosperous State which Mr. Sherman and many others see in the making.

Editorial Notes

PUBLICISTS and government officials in Europe naturally watch with interest the slow progress on the American tariff reported from time to time from Washington, for the contents of that tariff in duty rates and "valuation" schemes will have profound effects on the fiscal, economic and food problems that they have to face. Without doubt they will notice with mixed feelings the announcement that a new "bloc" has been formed by twenty-five Republican senators, that they call themselves the "tariff bloc," and that they demand an "all-American tariff," with special kindness to agriculture. Europeans will watch to see whether this modern "tariff bloc" gets all that it demands. Americans also may well ask where the bloc development will stop now that there are the farm bloc, wool bloc, and tariff bloc. Will there also come a corn bloc, a wheat bloc, a cotton bloc, a cattle bloc, a shoe bloc, a hardware bloc, etc.? Why not farm a real all-round voters' bloc to take care of all the rest?

GENERAL SEMENOFF, who, as one of the part-time leaders of the heterogeneous anti-Bolshevist forces in Siberia, succeeded in winning for himself much fame, many troubles, and large numbers of both friends and foes, has been talking in Washington, for the most part temperately and sensibly. At least, his conversation has been temperate on all subjects except that of Lenine and Trotzky and their régime. He favors as the ultimate government of Siberia to replace Bolshevist rule separate ethnographic divisions, each having a governor elected by the people with an all-Siberia congress and president chosen by the people at large. One sees in this that general intimation of the framework of the United States Government which naturally occurs to the thought of every leader who proposes a new representative government. There is no doubt that the form outlined by the General would work admirably in Siberia, as it would also in its native habitat, the United States, given the fundamental requisites of a sufficiently intelligent electorate with an active participation by the people in their government.

EUROPEAN observers of events in the United States, especially those who hope that America will take its proper place in the work of removing the menace of war from the world, have seen with admiration the efficient part in molding and expressing public opinion during and after the Washington Conference taken by the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America. They will rejoice to hear that in order to celebrate the ratification of the treaties by the American Senate as the first major victory in the war against war the council sent requests to 160,000 churches to hold special services of thanksgiving. The churches plan to continue their campaign against war along educational lines. If they continue as energetic, united and fearless as they were during the recent conference and the Senate debate on the treaties, it will be only a question of time when the final victory, so far as America is concerned, will be won.